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Rules for Stock Yards Regulation *In This Issue*

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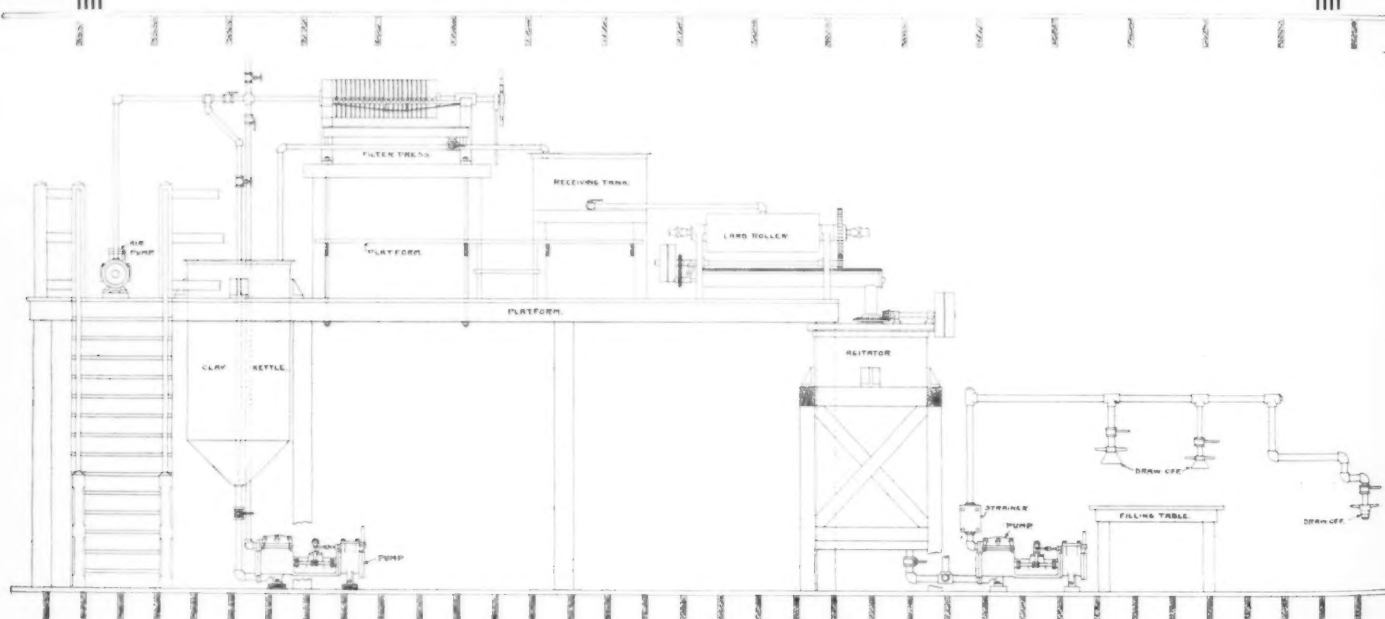
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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No. 18.

Stock Yards Regulation Inaugurated

The first action toward the supervision of public stockyards by the Secretary of Agriculture under the new law has been taken by an announcement by Secretary Wallace that on November 1 fifty-four stockyards are to come under the active jurisdiction of the Secretary, and notices of this action will be posted in each stockyard. The Department of Agriculture has issued also tentative supervisory regulations, and a series of hearings are to be held in five important centers to discuss them with Chester Morrill, Assistant to the Secretary, who wishes to have the views of all interested parties.

The announcement by Secretary Wallace says in part:

Fifty-four stockyards in almost as many cities throughout the country are to be posted on November 1 as coming within the provisions of the Packers' and Stockyards Act. Under that act the Secretary of Agriculture will exercise supervision over transactions in these stockyards.

The original notices to the stockyards' owners have been sent out. Employees of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates and the Bureau of Animal Industry will post copies of the notices in each of the stockyards on November 1. Approximately seventy stockyards throughout the country will be found to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, and as the facts are ascertained, the remainder will be posted.

In addition, the Department is preparing tentative regulations governing the stockyards, commission men and other market agencies which operate at the stockyards. These regulations are open to modification upon suggestion or criticism of interested firms and persons. The packers' and stockyards' administration of the Department invites such criticism, and is arranging for a series of hearings at which the proposed regulations will be discussed. During the two weeks beginning November 7 hearings will be held at Fort Worth, Kansas City, Denver, Portland, Ore., and Chicago. Chester Morrill, assistant to the secretary, will preside at the hearings.

Interested firms and persons are invited to attend these hearings and submit the suggestions indicated, or to write to the Department at Washington, outlining whatever changes in the regulations they may have in mind.

Stock Yards Under Regulation.

The stock yards in which arrangements are being made for posting notices November 1 are as follows:

Miller Union Stockyards, Atlanta, Ga.; Union Stockyards Co., Baltimore, Md.; Birmingham Stockyards, Birmingham, Ala.; Brighton Stockyards Co., Brighton, Mass.; New York Central R. R. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; The Union Stockyard & Trans-

sit Co., Chicago, Ill.; The Cincinnati Union Stockyard Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; The Cleveland Union Stockyards Co., Cleveland, O.; Cleveland Stockyards Co., Columbia, S. C.; Drovers' Union Stockyards, Columbus, Ohio; The Union Stockyards Co., Dayton, Ohio; Denver Union Stockyards Co., Denver, Colo.; St. Louis National Stockyards, East St. Louis, Ill.; Independent Union Stockyards, El Paso, Tex.; The Evansville Union Stockyards Co., Evansville, Ind.; Fort Worth Stockyards Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Fostoria Union Stockyards Co., Fostoria, Ohio; The Belt R. R. & Stockyards Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; National Stockyards, Jacksonville, Fla.; The Jersey City Stockyards Co., Jersey City, N. J.; Kansas City Stockyards Co., Kansas City, Mo.; East Tennessee Stockyards, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lafayette Union Stockyards Co., Lafayette, Ind.; Union Stockyards Co., Lancaster, Pa.; Bourbon Stockyards Co., Louisville, Ky.; The Marion Union Stockyards Co., Marion, Ohio; Dixie National Stockyards, Memphis, Tenn.; Joseph A. Maxwell & Sons' Commission Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Milwaukee Stockyards Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Moultrie Stockyards, Moultrie, Ga.; National Union Stockyards, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.; New Orleans Stockyards, Inc., Arabi, La.; New York Stockyards Co., New York; Union Stockyards, Ogden, Utah; Oklahoma National Stockyards Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Union Stockyards Co. of Omaha, Ltd., Omaha, Neb.; Pasco Union Stockyards Co., Pasco, Wash.; Peoria Union Stockyards Co., Inc., Peoria, Ill.; Pittsburgh Union Stockyards Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland Union Stockyards Co., Portland, Ore.; St. Joseph Stockyards Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Paul Union Stockyards Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Salt Lake Union Stockyards, Salt Lake City, Utah; Union Stockyards, S. A., San Antonio, Tex.; Union Stockyards Co., Seattle, Wash.; Sioux City Stockyards Co., Sioux City, Iowa; Spokane Union Stockyards Co., Spokane, Wash.; Union Stockyards Co. of N. J., Benning, D. C.; The Wichita Union Stockyards Co., Wichita, Kans.; Newark Stockyards, Newark, N. J.; The Crandall Horse Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; The Dublin Stockyards, Inc., Dublin, Ga.; Springfield Union Stockyards Co., Springfield, Ohio; Michigan Central R. R. Co., Detroit, Mich.

Posting of the foregoing stockyards is to be done under Section 301 (a) and (b) of Title 3 of the act.

Livestock Market and Supervisors.

About the date these notices become effective the Department expects to be able to place supervisors in a number of stockyards, such representatives to be designated live-stock market supervisors, whose duty it will be to observe conditions and methods of doing business in the stockyards, report the observations

Should green hams be frozen for carrying, and if so, when and at what temperature? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packers' Encyclopedia."

to the department, and to iron out any difficulties on the ground as far as possible. The Department will expect the supervisors to suggest improvements where advisable.

PROPOSED STOCKYARDS RULES.

The proposed rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of Title III of the Packers' and Stockyards' Act, 1921, with respect to stockyard owners, market agencies, and dealers, were issued by Secretary Wallace as follows:

1. Registration (section 303, Title III) by market agencies and dealers shall be accompanied by properly filling out and delivering to the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration at Washington, D. C., by mail or otherwise, a form which will be furnished upon request for the purpose.

2. The schedule of rates and charges filed by each stockyard owner and market agency (section 306, Title III) shall plainly state the date when effective, the stockyards to which it applies, the name and business address of the service, and the terms and conditions under which the service will be rendered with respect to each rate or charge specified.

3. If the same schedule is to be observed by more than one market agency, one schedule will suffice for all market agencies at any one market observing it whose names and business addresses are shown on it, together with the name of the organization, if any, by which adopted.

4. Each market agency that is a co-operative association of producers shall expressly so state in its schedule, and shall also plainly state the method of distribution of its excess earnings.

5. Such further requirements in respect to such schedules shall be observed as shall from time to time be published by the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration under the direction of the secretary.

Must Give Full Information.

6. Each stockyard owner and registrant shall give to the officer in charge of the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration or his duly authorized agent at such time in writing or otherwise and with or without oath or affirmation as such officer or agent may require, any information concerning the business of the stockyard owner or registrant. Each stockyard owner and registrant shall from time to time make general or special written reports concerning his business when requested by the officer in charge of the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration on blanks furnished by him for the purpose.

7. Each stockyard owner and registrant shall during ordinary business hours permit any representative of the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration designated by the officer in charge thereof to enter his place of business and inspect any or all property in his possession or control and all records pertaining to his business. Any necessary facilities for such inspection shall be extended to such representative by the stockyard owner or registrant, his agents and employees. Such representative shall be the secretary's

duly authorized agent for the purpose of these regulations.

8. Each stockyard owner shall furnish to the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration at Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable, true copies of all contracts, or changes therein, between such stockyard owner and packing, rendering, serum, fertilizer, and other establishments relating to the handling of live stock in or in connection with the stockyards of such owner, except when it is found that copies of such documents, in the form in which they are effective, are already in the possession of the United States Department of Agriculture.

9. In addition to other necessary records an accurate record of number of head of daily receipts, sales, shipments, and local disposition of each class of live stock shall be kept by each stockyard owner.

10. Each stockyard owner and registrant shall report in writing to the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration at Washington, D. C., within ten days thereafter any change of address or in the management, control, ownership, or character of the business of such stockyard owner or registrant.

11. No agent or employe of the United States shall, without the consent of the stockyard owner or registrant concerned, divulge or make known in any manner while he is such agent or employe or thereafter, except to such other agent or employe of the United States as may be required to have such knowledge in the regular course of his official duties or except in so far as he may be directed by the secretary or by a court of competent jurisdiction, any facts or information regarding the business of any stockyard owner or registrant which may come to the knowledge of such agent or employe through any examination or inspection of the business or accounts of the stockyard owner or registrant or through any information given by the stockyard owner or registrant pursuant to these rules and regulations.

12. No stockyard owner or registrant shall destroy or dispose of any books, records, documents, or papers which contain or explain or modify the accounts of his business, without the consent in writing of the officer in charge of the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration at Washington, D. C.

Rules for Fair Trading.

13. A stockyard owner or registrant shall not make, issue or circularize any false or misleading report or representation tending to depress or enhance the price of any livestock. The issuance or making public of market quotations or any statements to any person regarding the price at which any livestock has been sold, which quotations or statements can not be verified from the records of such stockyard owner or registrant or by other stockyard owners or registrants or from an authorized governmental or other reliable source, shall be construed as making such a false or misleading report or representation.

14. A market agency shall not sell or dispose of live stock consigned to it to any person in whose business such market agency, or any stockholder, owner, officer, or salesman thereof, has a pecuniary interest without promptly disclosing such fact to the owner or consignor of such live stock.

Rules for Feed, Weighing and Handling.

15. All feed supplied by a stockyard owner or market agency to live stock in stockyards shall be fit for feeding and shall be sold and accounted for by actual or carefully estimated weight and in conformity with the schedules filed by such

stockyard owner or market agency with the Packers and Stockyards Administration.

16. Each stockyard owner and registrant who furnishes weighing facilities shall maintain and operate them so as to insure accurate weights.

17. A stockyard owner shall not discriminate unfairly in the allotment of pens, alleys, or buildings for the yarding or handling of live stock, or in the assignment of space for the erection or use of packing, rendering, and other establishments, or otherwise in the services and facilities of his stockyards.

18. Each stockyard owner and registrant shall exercise special care in respect to yarding, feeding, watering, weighing or otherwise handling livestock to prevent waste of feed or shrinkage, injury, death, or other avoidable loss of livestock.

19. Each market agency shall use its best efforts to see that the requirements of the law and the rules and regulations with respect to the rendition of all stockyard services by stockyard owners are fully complied with in respect to livestock consigned to or handled by such market agency.

Must Report Sales to Owners.

20. Each market agency shall before the close of the next business day following the sale of any livestock consigned to it for sale transmit or deliver to the owner or consignor of the livestock a true written account of such sale, showing the kind and number of animals sold, the weight, the price received, the name and address of the purchaser, and the date of sale, in addition to such other information as may be necessary to complete the account.

21. No stockyard owner or registrant shall record or report as having been sold, or render or cause to be rendered an account of sale of, any livestock not actually sold to a bona fide purchaser.

22. A stockyard owner or registrant shall not knowingly transact any business in commerce involving livestock in or in connection with stockyards with any person who has not registered, if so required, in compliance with the provisions of section 303 of Title III of the Act.

23. The officer in charge of the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration at Washington, D. C., shall perform for and under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture such duties as may be required in enforcing the Act and these rules and regulations."

Dates for Stockyards Hearings.

Hearings on the proposed regulations for stockyards will be held at the following places on the dates indicated:

Portland, Ore., November 8, 10:00 a. m., Imperial Hotel.

Denver, Colo., November 12, 10:00 a. m., Live Stock Exchange building.

Ft. Worth, Tex., November 14, 10:00 a. m., Stockyards Coliseum.

Kansas City, Mo., November 15, 10:00 a. m., Livestock Exchange building.

Chicago, Ill., November 18, 10:00 a. m., Record building, Union Stock Yards.

If there are interests that cannot conveniently be represented at these places that desire to have their views considered at Washington after the conclusion of these meetings, arrangements will be made for such a final meeting if requests are received in sufficient number to warrant such action. The notice address:

"Every person who appears at any meeting for the purpose of discussing any proposal should be prepared to do so in a definite and constructive way so as to facilitate consideration and permit ample time for others interested.

"Any person who desires to do so may submit his views to the Packers and Stockyards Administration at Washington, D. C., in writing.

"An invitation is extended to livestock producers' and shippers' organizations,

livestock and traders' exchanges, stockyard companies, market agencies and dealers, and other persons concerned in the marketing and handling of livestock to assist the Packers and Stockyards Administration by constructive views or criticisms of its proposals."

ARGENTINE MEAT EXPORTS.

Exports of frozen beef from Argentina during the first seven months of 1921 show a decrease of 3,154,275 quarters, compared with the exports during the corresponding months of 1920, according to statistics compiled by the Review of the River Plate. The exports of chilled beef during the same period increased 601,096 quarters; exports of frozen mutton and lamb increased 1,011,754 and 355,593 carcasses, respectively.

The United Kingdom furnished the chief market for all of the frozen and chilled meats exported from Argentina during the seven months' period, taking 1,582,035 quarters of frozen beef, 772,162 quarters of chilled beef, 1,468,466 carcasses of frozen mutton, and 586,123 carcasses of frozen lamb.

The following table shows the exports of frozen and chilled beef and frozen mutton and lamb from Argentina for the first seven months of 1921 as compared with the same period in the five preceding years:

First 7 mos.—	Frozen beef. Quarters.	Chilled beef. Quarters.	Frozen mutton. Carcasses.	Frozen lamb. Carcasses.
1916.....	2,465,408	450,628	983,964	393,116
1917.....	2,935,365	373,083	664,540	314,435
1918.....	3,249,649	23,544	546,161	120,012
1919.....	2,831,333	74,598	826,958	131,826
1920.....	5,344,635	183,114	594,727	261,943
1921.....	2,189,360	784,210	1,606,481	616,536

WOOL POOL DOUBLES IN SIZE.

Nearly twice as much wool has been pooled in 1921 as was pooled in 1920. According to C. J. Fawcett, director of the cooperative wool marketing department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the amount of wool pooled has risen from 14,750,000 pounds in 1920 to 27,093,466 pounds in 1921. Eleven states which were not in the 1920 pool are represented this year. The states now marketing their wool cooperatively, with the amounts pooled by each, are as follows:

	1920, lbs.	1921, lbs.
California.....	130,218	130,218
Colorado.....	9,536	9,536
Idaho.....	500,000	500,000
Illinois.....	2,000,000	500,000
Indiana.....	300,000	1,200,000
Iowa.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Kansas.....	500,000	508,931
Michigan.....	3,500,000	4,006,850
Minnesota.....	200,000	122,274
Missouri.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Montana.....	500,000	3,500,000
North Dakota.....	500,000	500,000
New York.....	500,000	500,000
Ohio.....	3,000,000	6,000,000
South Dakota.....	1,000,000	500,000
Texas.....	800,000	800,000
Utah.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Washington and Oregon.....	2,040,657	2,040,657
Wisconsin.....	250,000	200,000
Wyoming.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
West Virginia.....	75,000	75,000

MEAT PACKING IN LOS ANGELES.

A recent survey of the industries of Los Angeles, Cal., shows that of the industries with a production in excess of \$20,000,000 meat packing ranks third. While the motion picture industry was valued at \$100,000,000, the packing industry had a production of \$46,504,700.

A dark-colored beef carcass is a poor seller. How can you prevent such an appearance? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

How should pork cuts be trimmed to comply with recognized trade regulations? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Packers Promote Better Livestock

The campaign of the Institute of American Meat Packers for better meat production through improved livestock breeding was inaugurated by the presentation of silver cups to exhibitors at the Southeastern Fair at Atlanta, Ga., last week. Awards were made by E. Z. Russell of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry for the best bred carloads of Duroc-Jersey, Poland-China, and Hampshire hogs. No Berkshire hogs were entered.

The awards were made as follows, a ribbon being given as second prize: Duroc-Jerseys—First, C. C. Hawkins, Americus, Ga.; second, Peacock & Hodge, Cochran, Ga. Hampshires—First, Aiken & Watson, Statesboro, Ga.; second, N. S. Kendrick, Waynesboro, Ga. Poland-Chinas—First, J. S. Jones, Adel, Ga.

The cups were formally awarded at a brief ceremony held in the swine-judging ring, under the direction of Oscar Mills of Atlanta, superintendent of swine. Mr. Mills made a brief talk, explaining the purpose of carload lots and commending the exhibitors for the excellent start they had made in their first exhibit. He particularly praised the Institute of American Meat Packers for its foresight in encouraging this work.

E. N. Wentworth of Armour & Company, Chicago, secretary of the Committee on Improved Livestock Breeding, presented the cups to the winning exhibitors. He explained that the motive of the Institute in promoting this work was to induce livestock breeders to use the best means available for the production of meat, the pure-bred sire. Considerable enthusiasm was awakened and a promise of many more carloads for next year was secured.

White Boosts Meat in Georgia.

The same evening President W. H. White, Jr., of the White Provision Co., Atlanta, gave a dinner at the Capital City Club at which about one hundred livestock producers, exhibitors, bankers and business men were present.

After requiring each of the guests to introduce himself "a la Rotary," Mr. White made a short talk on the livestock development of the South and its future. He said in part:

Georgia a Hog Reservoir.

"When my packinghouse was opened in 1910 I was able to get but 10 per cent of my hogs from the state of Georgia. Last year more than 40 per cent came from Georgia and this year the percentage will be higher. Not only have we increased the quantity of hogs produced, but the quality shows even greater improvement.

"Census figures showed but 1,783,684 hogs on Georgia farms in 1910, and the Department of Agriculture estimated that we had 3,102,000 hogs January 1, 1921. The value of all stock held on Georgia farms in 1910 was \$80,393,993, and the Department of Agriculture last year estimated this value at \$202,000,000. Much of this increase is due to enhanced value as the result of improved quality in our breeding.

"I am reliably informed that 2.3 per cent of Georgia's swine population is pure-bred stock, and that Iowa boasts but 3.7 per cent. The average of pure-bred hogs in the ten southeastern states is 2.34 per cent. Georgia leads all Southern states in the number of hogs produced but stands fourth in the percentage of pure-bred animals.

"Our record as a beef producing state is not so good, and only nine-tenths of one per cent of our beef cattle were pure-bred animals. Can anyone who looked on the exhibit of the offspring of that champion of all champions, 'Bonnie J,' argue that Georgia cannot beat the world in quality beef production?"

Need of Beef Breeding.

"I am often referred to as a 'manufacturer of meat,' but let me assure you that no packer has ever got out of a single animal more quality than was bred into him. The best we can do is to uncover this and place it before the consumer.

"My purpose in inviting you gentlemen to meet here tonight was to see if we cannot arouse greater interest in livestock production in our state. I am confident that the South must turn to livestock and treat it as a major element in their agriculture, and when we do this we will take our rightful place as leaders in this great basic industry."

Do You Know the Meat You Sell?

Very valuable material giving the salient facts about meat has recently been brought together in a booklet entitled "Concerning Meat," which has been prepared by the Committee on Nutrition and is being issued by the Bureau of Public Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

The packer who wants to know exactly what kind of a product he is putting out from a scientific point of view, so that he can better explain its good qualities, and refute any arguments made against meat as a food, will find all the necessary information here. The salesman who wants to know what he is selling in order to convince customers more easily of certain superiorities of meat, its value in the diet and its relation to health, has only to turn to this convenient source of information.

The seven chapters in the booklet deal with the following subjects: "Superiorities of meat," "the relative digestibility of animal and vegetable proteins," "functions of some meat constituents," "the biological values of proteins from meat and other sources," "meat as a healthful food," "meat products are good sources of vitamins," and "value of meat in anemia and blood regeneration."

Some of the Facts Brought Out.

After showing in the first paper the superiority of meat for human food, since man can live and thrive on it alone, due to its containing the highest and most complete form of protein, the physical basis of life, there is a short, clear-cut account of the relative digestibility of these proteins in meat and in vegetable food. Invariably the protein of meat is found to be more digestible than that of vegetable foods.

The third paper goes on to discuss the functions of some constituents of meat besides proteins. The phosphorus compounds of meat are of the kinds that are valuable for all the body requirements for phosphorus, which is a constituent of all

Heinemann Boosts Meat Production.

Short talks were made by a number of the guests present. The last speaker of the evening was C. B. Heinemann, vice-president of the Institute of American Meat Packers. In introducing Mr. Heinemann, Mr. White asked if he would mind giving Georgians his suggestions as to how best to dispose of their 90,000,000-bushel crop of corn. Mr. Heinemann said:

"I am glad to have the opportunity of doing that, and I shall tell you my reasons for the suggestions I make. Your crop should be marketed 'on the hoof,' as we say in our country, and you will thus accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number.

"The Food Administration figured that 13 bushels of corn would make 100 pounds of pork on the hoof, but I believe they over-estimated. On this basis, however, Georgia has the feed to market almost four million hogs of the famous 'corn-fed' quality.

"Now we have heard a lot about high
(Continued on page 38.)

tissues. Meat contains iron sufficient for energy production, carrying oxygen to the tissues through the blood. The fat of meat is an important energy reserve. Finally, meat contains the vitamins that maintain the normal in life.

The great biological value of meat proteins is pointed out in the next paper, as they have the amino-acids that are necessary to make a perfect protein for adults. Following this naturally, is a discussion of meat as a healthful food, and contrary to statements that meat is harmful, it is shown that far from causing diseases such as rheumatism, gout, Bright's disease and hardening of the arteries, meat actually cures certain diseases.

The value of meat as a blood builder is brought home in the last paper. In this function meat is one of the most important articles of the daily diet. Meat is of great value in cases of secondary anemia, and of many substances and combinations used in experiments meat has been found to be decidedly the best material for both blood volume and its regeneration.

MEAT DIET EXPERIMENTS.

At the fourth annual meeting of the American Dietetic Association in Chicago, October 24-26, there were several exhibits showing the value of meat in the diet, among which were those of the Institute of American Meat Packers and Swift & Company. Suggestions for utilizing less expensive cuts of meat were shown, and models of the more important parts of a beef carcass were on exhibit.

One of the most instructive features for visitors was a collection of rats, each group of which had been given a different diet for a certain period in order to determine which was best. The results of different diets upon these rats is shown in this graphic way:

Nature of Diet—	Gain in Weight per month.
Meat, raw.....	50 grams
Vegetarian	44 grams
Milk	30 grams
Wheat and corn...	8 grams
Meat, cooked.....	40 grams
Mixed	59 grams

What are proper hog cooling temperatures? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Packers' Delivery Problems

Under this heading information will be published from week to week on the subject of local transportation problems of the meat industry; that is, delivery problems, covering both motor and horse-drawn haulage. The Committee on Local Deliveries of the Institute of American Meat Packers is working on these problems constantly, and is ready to answer questions and take up suggestions made by any packer.

TO GET MAXIMUM TRUCK MILEAGE.

For some time packers have been trying out plans to get maximum mileage from their truck tires. Most of them urge the keeping of a proper tire record, and careful instruction of the truck drivers in the handling and driving of their trucks. Recently this plan of instruction has proved a success through the adoption by some companies of a bonus or prize system for maximum mileage, which acts as an incentive for the driver.

In order to get the best results the drivers are given accurate information and warned of the dangers of overloading, overspeeding, neglecting cuts in tires, skidding, running in car tracks, having wheels out of alignment, and through bad roads. This advice is sufficient to ensure maximum mileage, if carefully followed, and enables the drivers to win bonuses on all mileages over a guaranteed amount. As a result one company states that it is by no means unusual to obtain as high as 28,000 to 30,000 miles from its solid tires.

Among the packers who have found this bonus plan successful is Wilson & Co. This company is paying thousands of dollars in cash prizes to its truck drivers, and has embodied its instructions on truck and tire handling in a pamphlet on the subject of "The Way to Maximum Mileage." Those abuses which must be avoided in order to get the most out of tires are explained as follows:

Overloading.

The more common injuries to motor truck tires are sustained in running, and of all possible abuses overloading is the most disastrous.

The principle of tire breakdown caused by overloading is easily illustrated. When a strong, properly vulcanized piece of rubber is stretched and then released, after moderate strain, it will snap back into its original shape. But if stretched until it breaks, it can never be restored to its original form. The damage has been done and the rupture is permanent.

In the same way a piece of properly vulcanized rubber may be compressed within certain limits and when it is released it will spring back to its original shape and size. This process may be repeated indefinitely so long as its limit of compression has not been reached, and its elasticity will not be destroyed. The first time it is compressed beyond its power of resistance, however, the rubber will break down just as inevitably as when stretched beyond its limit of elongation. The disintegration is permanent and no treatment yet devised will bring it back to its normal condition.

It is evident from this that solid tires are destroyed not only by continual overloading but by overloading them once. The rupture may not be apparent, because the broken parts are held in place by others not noticeably affected, yet the strength of the wire is vitally impaired and the disintegration of the whole structure is only a matter of a comparatively short time.

There is only one solution of the overload problem and that is the "ounce of prevention." Be sure that your truck is equipped with tires sufficiently large to take care of the greatest load you will carry. To buy a truck which will carry an overload without injury to the engine, transmission, chassis and body, and then to equip it with a set of tires, the carrying capacity of which is insufficient to take care of the excess, is poor economy. There is only one way to determine the actual weight of your truck and that is to run it on scales, both with and without load, and to find out not only the total weight, but also the weight carried on each axle.

This knowledge of the division of the load on front and rear axles is of greater value than to know the total weight, for the tires with which one pair of wheels is equipped may often be overloaded while the tires on the other pair are not carrying their full proportion of the load.

This does not necessarily mean that the truck is undertired, for the trouble may often be remedied by a more equitable load division. Trucks are frequently loaded so that heavy articles are piled near the tailboard while the forepart of the body carries little or nothing. In such cases the rear tires are usually found to be carrying an overload although the total load is well within the truck's capacity. The same condition is met with when heavy material, such as lumber, pipe, etc., is allowed to project over the tailboard and when the truck is in motion, to exert a crushing leverage which is ruinous to the tires.

Overspeeding.

The illustration shows the effects on a truck tire from the impact with road irregularities, and of the heat generated by overspeeding. A solid tire, which is overspeeded, is prematurely destroyed in a manner very similarly to that of an overloaded tire. As the wheel revolves at excessive speed, the rapidity of contraction and expansion of the tire generates internal frictional heat. The internal heat is raised to a high degree by friction with the road, and so the tire is heated to a higher temperature than that which it can resist.

This excessive heat alone would ruin the rubber in the tire, but in addition to it, there is the greater probability of its rupture, as the contact at high speed with irregularities in the road surface greatly increases the effect of all shocks.

Neglected Cuts.

Cuts more or less severe are of common occurrence. This injury is governed largely by the road conditions. The ultimate effect of a cut depends on its size and location. Cuts near and at the edge are most injurious and if neglected, may seriously affect the life of the tire. The tendency of such cuts is always to enlarge, especially in a circumferential direction. Some trucks are backed up a great deal and the damage consequently spreads both ways from the injury.

If cuts are not properly trimmed the torn rubber or "flag" catches as the wheel revolves and so enlarges. Neglected cuts have developed to such an extent that they have caught in frogs of car tracks and torn off practically the whole tread.

To prevent the continuation of a cut on the edge of a tire, bevel it off with a sharp knife.

Skidding.

Skidding or locking the brakes and sliding the wheels results in serious and un-called-for damage. This has a ruinous effect on the mechanism of the truck, and causes as well irreparable damage to the wheels of the tires. It subjects the tires to an unusual strain in addition to the

(Continued on page 41.)

What is the by-product yield of a 1,000-lb. steer? Ask *THE BLUE BOOK*, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

Livestock Shippers Dissatisfied with Rate Reduction.—The National Livestock Shippers' League has at no time been satisfied with the advantage supposed to be gained in the recent 20 per cent cut by the carriers on long hauls of livestock. The league and some associations, including the Kansas Livestock Association, have filed an application for a rehearing. The application is based upon the equity of a 20 per cent reduction on all livestock hauls, long or short.

Sheep and Goat Minimum Carload Weights.—Docket No. 11700, National Live Stock Exchange vs. Ann Arbor Railroad Company et al.; and Docket No. 11900, Armour & Company et al. vs. Director General, as agent, et al.; and Docket No. 11699, the National Live Stock Exchange vs. Santa Fe et al. In these cases Examiner Bronson Jewell tentatively reports as follows:

1. Minimum carload weights on sheep, lambs, goats and kids in official and southern classification territories found unreasonable. Reasonable minima prescribed. In No. 11900, reparation awarded to complainants; reparation denied to interveners.

2. Rule of defendants providing for charges on mixed carloads of livestock at the highest rate and highest minimum applicable to any of the stock in straight carloads, found not unreasonable. Complaint dismissed.

Hog Rates from Tennessee.—In Docket No. 12598, Wilson & Company, Inc., of Oklahoma, vs. Director General as agent, et al., a tentative report proposed by Examiner Howard Hosmer follows:

Rates on hogs, in single-deck carloads, from Nashville, Tenn., to Oklahoma City, Okla., in effect since June 25, 1918, found not unreasonable. Refund of outstanding overcharges directed.

Fresh Meat Rates from Kansas City.—No. 13178, Wilson & Company, Inc., of Oklahoma, vs. Director General, as agent, in a complaint against the application of a third class rate of 74c on fresh meats from Kansas City to Oklahoma City as unjust and unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded rates contemporaneously in effect to the intermediate point of Omaha or a subsequently established rate of 42c to Kansas City, ask for reparation.

Arizona Livestock Rates.—No. 13180, E. A. Tovrea & Co., Bisbee, Ariz., vs. the Director General, as agent, complains as to unjust and unreasonable rates on livestock from points in Arizona to Bisbee, and ask for reparation.

Application of Rate and Minimum Weight on Live Stock in Mixed Carloads.—I. & S. Docket No. 1357. This proceeding has been assigned for oral argument Nov. 16, 1921, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., before Division 2.

Copra Rates from New Orleans.—In Docket No. 10405 and Related Cases, Southport Mill, Ltd., vs. Director General, et al., a tentative report, upon rehearing, proposed by Examiner F. W. McM. Woodrow, follows:

Previous decision 55 I. C. C., 154, reversed.

(Continued on page 27.)

What is The Packer's Encyclopedia?

Scores of inquiries like this have come to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER since the recent publication of announcements on this subject. The Packer's Encyclopedia is the

Blue Book of American Meat Packing and Allied Industries

which is now being prepared and which will be published within a comparatively short time.

This book—the like of which has never before been compiled in this field—is in three sections:

- I. A Trade Directory (Complete organization and trade data).**
- II. A Statistical Section (in chart form).**
- III. A Packing House Practice Section.**

Packers and operating men in every branch of the industry will be especially interested in this third section, which will be the **Packer's Operating Guide** in every sense of the word.

A brief summary of the contents of this section will tell why.

In THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of October 15 and 22 we told you of the subjects treated in **Chapter 1—Cattle** and **Chapter 2—Hogs**. Here are brief outlines of further chapters:

Chapter 3—Small Stock

Sheep Killing
Sheep Dressing
Sheep Casings
Calves and Yearlings
Shipper Pigs

Chapter 4—By-Products

Inedible Tank House
Blood and Tankage Yields
Tankage Preparation
Tallow and Grease Refining
Manufacture of Glue
Bones and Horns
Catch Basins
Cost and Return on By-Products

Sausage Manufacture and other important features are treated in a separate chapter

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TRADE GLEANINGS

Slifer Bros. slaughterhouse at Hamilton, O., was somewhat damaged by fire recently.

The Douglas Ice Co., Douglas, Ga., of which E. S. Talley is the manager, is planning to build a meat curing plant.

The capital stock of the Sealy Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Co., Sealy, Texas, has been increased from \$50,000 to \$85,000.

The new plant of the Portland Vegetable Oil Mill Co. at Portland, Ore., will be in operation very shortly. The cost of the plant was about \$1,000,000.

The Valley Packing Co., which has recently been constructing its new plant at Sharon, Pa., has completed it and will begin operations on November 1.

The American Hide & Leather Co. has already begun the construction of a new tannery to replace the plant that was recently burned at Milwaukee, Wis.

John Aspegren, president of Aspegren & Co., New York City, has returned to his active duties after recuperating from a recent illness at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

The city of Miami, Fla., will shortly erect a municipal abattoir, including refrigerating equipment, pens, stalls, etc., which will be under the general direction of City Manager Coe.

The Lattimore Oil Co. has been incorporated at Lattimore, N. C., with a capital of \$125,000 by L. C. Hamrick, M. C. Gettys, C. J. Hamrick, and is planning the erection of a cottonseed oil mill.

The Saier Chain Market Co. has been incorporated at Minneapolis, Minn., and the company will open some thirty new markets in the next two months. Herbert Saier is president and general manager, at 238 Hamm building, St. Paul, Minn.

The Rapid Meat Cutter, Inc., has been incorporated in Delaware with a capital of \$250,000 to manufacture meat cutting machines, etc., by Cornelius A. Cole and William E. Schiels, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., and the company is represented by the Registrar & Transfer Co., 900 Market street, Wilmington, Del.

The Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., is giving a demonstration of the merits of beef at an exhibition on November 1, to be attended by the officers of the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders' Association, members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, and members of the national and local retail market men's associations.

Karl Kauf of the packing firm of Kauf & Rinderspacher, Lincoln, Nebr., has sold his interest in the business. The firm will continue operating under the same name, with W. J. Rinderspacher as president of the reorganized company. The company is planning to begin work on a new plant at once, to replace the plant that was recently destroyed by fire.

Formation of an organization that will provide a stockyards and packing plant at Grand Rapids, Mich., has been announced by the Western Michigan Development Bureau. It is expected that the organization will be completed in a month. The bureau hopes that this new enterprise will enhance the value of Michigan livestock. There is also talk of a packing plant.

The A. D. Davis Packing Co. and the Haas Bros. Packing Co. have consolidated and the new company, which has just been incorporated, will do business under the name of the Haas-Davis Packing Co., Inc. The headquarters of the new company will be at the Davis plant at Pritchard, Ala., with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are William O. Haas, president; A. D. Davis, vice-president; F. E. Haas, secretary; E. F. Ladd, D. P. Bestor, Jr., Haas Bros. Packing Co. and the A. D. Davis Packing Co.

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Oct. 20, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, as compared to a week and a year ago:

	Sales—			Top price selects—		
	Week ending week, ending	Same week, ending	Week ending	Week ending week, ending	Same week, ending	Week ending
	Oct. 20, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1921.	Oct. 20, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	7,728	4,410	6,272	\$ 9.50	\$20.25	\$10.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	3,493	1,890	2,193	10.00	19.50	10.00
Montreal (E. End)	2,421	2,069	1,851	10.00	19.50	10.00
Winnipeg	1,690	1,678	2,004	10.75	19.00	12.50
Calgary	821	452	814	11.25	20.75	11.00
Edmonton	914	121	750	10.25	20.25	11.25

What is the range of weights on green, sweet pickled or dry salt meats which constitutes good delivery under trade rules? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week ago and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Oct. 20, 1921:

	Sales—			Top price good steers		
	Week ending week, ending	Same week, ending	Week ending	Week ending week, ending	Same week, ending	Week ending
	Oct. 20, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1921.	Oct. 20, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,715	5,337	8,105	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$7.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	938	1,681	788	5.75	11.00	6.00
Montreal (E. End)	958	2,048	1,598	5.75	11.00	6.00
Winnipeg	6,090	10,493	4,130	5.50	11.00	5.25
Calgary	3,028	2,504	2,636	4.00	8.00	4.00
Edmonton	1,117	812	956	4.50	8.00	4.50

CATTLE.

	Sales—			Top price good calves		
	Week ending week, ending	Same week, ending	Week ending	Week ending week, ending	Same week, ending	Week ending
	Oct. 20, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1921.	Oct. 20, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,082	709	1,318	\$13.00	\$19.00	\$13.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,021	908	806	11.00	15.00	11.00
Montreal (E. End)	951	1,306	880	11.00	15.00	11.00
Winnipeg	808	988	989	6.50	10.00	6.50
Calgary	732	1,051	915	4.30	8.25	5.25
Edmonton	431	350	189	4.50	10.25	5.00

CALVES.

	Sales—			Top price good calves		
	Week ending week, ending	Same week, ending	Week ending	Week ending week, ending	Same week, ending	Week ending
	Oct. 20, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1921.	Oct. 20, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1920.	Oct. 13, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,082	709	1,318	\$13.00	\$19.00	\$13.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,021	908	806	11.00	15.00	11.00
Montreal (E. End)	951	1,306	880	11.00	15.00	11.00
Winnipeg	808	988	989	6.50	10.00	6.50
Calgary	732	1,051	915	4.30	8.25	5.25
Edmonton	431	350	189	4.50	10.25	5.00

FATS EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Exports of tallow from New York October 1 to 25 were 1,389,200 lbs.; exports of greases for the same time were 3,038,400 lbs., and of stearine 458,400 lbs.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.]

Country—	Monetary unit.	U. S. money, on Oct. 27.	Unit value
Austria—Krone	\$0.203	.006
Belgium—Franc193	.0713
Czecho-Slovakia—Krone	*	.0104
Denmark—Krone268	.1320
Finland—Finnmark193	.0158
France—Franc193	.0726
Germany—Mark238	.0056
Great Britain—Pound	4.866	3.93
Greece—Drachma193	.0445
Italy—Lira193	.0394
Japan—Yen498	.4825
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	*	.0034
Netherlands—Florin402	.3405
Norway—Krone268	.1320
Poland—Polish mark193	.0003
Romania—Leu193	.0009
Russia—Rouble515	.....
Servia—Dinar193	.0140
Spain—Peseta193	.1322
Sweden—Krona268	.2310
Switzerland—Franc193	.1833
Turkey—Turkish pound	4.40	.....

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.



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ence.

An Official Estimate

The official view of the United States government on the Federal Trade Commission's report on the meat packing industry is revealed in the correspondence between the Department of State and the New Zealand government arising out of the refusal of the latter to grant to Armour & Company of Australia a license to export meat from New Zealand.

In this statement the Department of State says: "The Federal Trade Commission's investigation was not a judicial trial, and its report was not a judicial decision, and it expresses conclusions of the Federal Trade Commission only."

The State Department goes on to indicate that the government regrets that greater weight and a much different appli-
cation is given to this report by New Zealand

and than by the officials of the United States government themselves, and declares that refusal to grant a license to one exporter alone is discriminatory treatment.

Commenting upon this correspondence The Sun, of Christchurch, New Zealand, took the view that the New Zealand government was made to "look exceedingly foolish" through basing its action against the American company on the Trade Commission's report. Summing up the matter, The Sun declares that "in America the report was very properly assessed at its true value, and no legal or judicial action arose out of it to cast the slightest reflection on the integrity of Armour & Company, or to indicate in any way that they were violating the laws of the United States."

It is interesting to observe that a rational view is now being taken by responsible journals in other lands regarding this report of a little group of wilful extremists, which has caused a tempest of comment, mostly uninformed, during the last few years. In justice to the Federal Trade Commission as now constituted it might be added that the personnel and methods of the Commission are not exactly the same as when the report referred to was given out.

The Canner Cow

The problem of the canner cow is likely to recur this fall in the opinion of certain experts. And the "canner" is of importance to packers, for although at the foot of every market classification of cattle, she has had a great influence on the trend of cattle prices.

During the world war the demand for canned meats resulted in sharp competition among packer buyers, until the prices of canner cows were higher than those of prime finished, grain-fed steers in pre-war times. But with the end of the war there was such a vast amount of canned beef in stock that when the many armies disbanded it was a drug on the market. The canner cow was no longer wanted. The low tide in its fortunes was reached last spring.

As with tides in general, however, there was a turning. An early spring and good pasturage prospects seemed to some graziers to give an opportunity to recoup, in part at least, their losses on the previous fall and winter operations. So they began to buy up canner cows at low prices and send them out to pasture. The movement grew and the canner was saved for the time being.

Even so, the way of the canner is not smooth, and it constitutes somewhat of a

problem. During the summer prices of commoner grades of cattle have declined steadily. The low price, relatively high railroad rates, an abundance of grass and a lack of demand at most market centers discouraged the marketing of canner cows and in consequence graziers have held back stock for a better price.

A good effect has been that prices have been better sustained. But the question has been asked by certain writers as to what will be the effect on markets and prices as this common and low-priced beef comes on the markets. One authority suggests that perhaps country slaughter will prove to be the most profitable outlet for the canner cow and its kind.

Argentina After the Packers

The livestock situation in Argentina has been unsatisfactory for some time, and a certain group known as the Agrarian League of Argentina has seen in it an opportunity to urge upon the government, which is itself tinged with socialistic theories, that the existing depression and stagnation in the livestock markets is due to the packing companies, both American and European.

The agrarians have gone so far as to petition the government to include anti-trust legislation against the packers if an extraordinary session of congress is called. In case there is no extra session an emergency measure is asked for to limit what the agrarians call the prejudicial activities of the so-called trust to keep down the prices of cattle. The legislation would include government control of livestock marketing and the fixing of a minimum price.

In all this the wrong remedy is being sought without consideration of fundamental economic conditions. Argentina is largely dependent upon the frozen meat trade with Europe, which is its market. The packers supply this market. But at present some of them are finding the market such that they are operating on a one-third basis only. Hence they are unable to buy as much livestock, and the prices are very low and a part of the stock unsalable.

This situation is seen clearly by the better informed, and it is significant that the Argentine Agricultural Society has not joined in the agitation, and while numerous hearings have been held, no action has been taken. It is realized that government control cannot solve the difficulty of the shrinking of the European demand, any more than it can solve many other difficulties which theorists attempt to remedy by arbitrary legislation.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises F. J. Gardner, chairman, Swift & Company; Myrick D. Harding, Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, Morris & Company; S. C. Frazee, Wilson & Company; John Robertson, Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, Allied Packers, Inc., and James E. Gallagher, Guggenheim Bros., all of Chicago; Geo. M. Foster, John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Cuff, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

HOG CUTTING TESTS.

An Eastern packer has written the following request:

We would appreciate some information on cutting hog carcasses and would like some sample representative tests showing the percentage of weight and value which the various cuts bear to the value of the whole hog.

The Committee on Packinghouse Practice replies as follows:

In regard to the value which the various cuts bear to the value of the whole hog, this is a question which is very difficult to answer, as there is no such thing as a relative value of the different cuts based on the cost, or the value of the whole hog.

There are times when, for example, pork loins are very much in demand and bring an exceptionally good price. There are other times, as at the present moment, when hams will bring good prices, and the price of lard, on the other hand, is away down, so that the values of the different cuts depend entirely on the market.

The different products of hogs are all disposed of in what are in many ways independent or separate markets. Each of these markets is influenced by its own conditions of demand and supply, and

fluctuates in accordance with them. While in the long run these harmonize with the livestock markets, the packer has to buy and sell between these fluctuating markets so as to make a profit.

The practical method of telling whether the markets are favorable or not is by the use of killing and cutting tests, though they show only the margin between the present dressed cost of a hog, or hog carcass, and the present value of the different products in current transactions.

The various cuts may be marketed fresh or transferred to other departments for curing on the basis of the market values used in the cutting test. In turn, the products may be sold from the curing department or transferred to other departments, such as smoking or cooking.

Hence each process is concerned with a separate commercial product, is a separate risk, and should be managed in a way to earn a profit for the service it renders. Figures on market prices, dressed costs, yields, expenses and gains or shrinkages in each operation are therefore necessary.

Handling of Hides

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled "Proper Hide Take-off and Handling of Hides in Pack." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Below are copies of two cutting tests, one of light hogs averaging 123 lbs. live weight, and one on medium weight hogs, averaging 220 lbs. live weight.

Test of Light Hogs.

233 light hogs; 153 lbs. av. weight; total, 35,680 lbs.; chilled dressed weight, 27,251 lbs.; 76.4%.

	Av.	Wt.	Yield.
166 pcs.—Hams	11	5,109	14.3
166 pcs.—Pienics 4/5	4/5	2,151	6.0
Boston butts		1,569	4.4
		3,720	10.4
166 pcs.—Bellies	6	2,749	7.8
Brisket pork		661	1.9
166 pcs.—Pork loins	7/8	3,552	10.0
71 pcs.—Fat backs	10/12	840	2.3
Rinds, unfleshed		171	.5
		7,973	22.5
P. S. lard, killing		863	2.4
P. S. lard, cutting		3,603	10.1
Leaf lard		900	2.5
		5,366	15.0
Spare ribs		523	1.5
Tails		46	.1
Ex. lean trimmings		451	1.3
Lean		1,583	4.4
Neck bones		374	1.1
Front feet		321	.9
Hind feet		339	1.0
		3,637	10.3
		25,805	72.5%

Offal saved, not included in cutting yield:

Tongues	132 lbs.
Kidneys	68 lbs.
Hearts	88 lbs.
177 Livers	403 lbs.
Ears	27 lbs.
Snouts	109 lbs.
Brains	35 lbs.
Head meat	205 lbs.
Giblet meat	8 lbs.

Test of Medium Weight Hogs.

60 hogs; 220 lb. average weight; total, 13,150 lbs.; chilled dressed weight, 10,422 lbs.; 79.2%.

	Av.	Wt.	Pct.	Yield.
120 pcs.—Hams	15	1,885		14.3
120 pcs.—Pienics	6	724	5.5	
Boston butts		569	4.3	
Jowl butts		366	2.8	
Plates for boiled pork		296	2.3	
		1,955		14.9
120 pcs.—Bellies	12/14	1,457	11.1	
120 pcs.—Fat backs	6/8	886	6.7	
120 pcs.—Pork loins	10/12	1,389	10.6	
Brisket pork		207	1.5	
		3,939		29.9
P. S. lard, killing		430	3.3	
P. S. lard, cutting		682	5.0	
Leaf lard		438	3.3	
		1,530		11.6
Spare ribs		265		
Neck bones		72		
Ex. lean trimmings		66		
Lean		243		
Tails		10		
Front feet		103		
		759		5.8
Total cutting yield		10,068		76.5%

Offal saved, not included in cutting yield:

Head and snout meat	36
Cheek meat	54
Giblet meat	3
Weasand meat	4
Kidneys	27
Brains	14
Snouts	26
Tongues, trimmed	45
Ears	19
Plucks	185

ACCURATE FERTILIZER ANALYSIS.

In a discussion on "The Development of Accuracy in Fertilizer Analysis and Some Pitfalls in Methods" at the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society, P. McG. Shuey, Savannah, Ga., declared that while there had been a great development in the accuracy of nitrogen determination in organic materials such as cottonseed meal, peanut meal etc. within the last few years more accurate determinations are needed for nitrogen where nitrates are present.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry as follows: Meat inspection inaugurated—Frank Loeffler, 3729 South Halsted street, Chicago, Ill.; Mickelberry's Food Products Co., 801-811 West Forty-ninth Place, Chicago, Ill.

Meat Inspection Withdrawn—C. E. Nesle Packing Co., 80-82 Hudson street, New York, N. Y.; The N. K. Fairbank Co., Nineteenth street and Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Why should cooler temperatures be watched very closely in chilling hogs for cutting? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trading Quiet—Ribs Still Depressed—Lard Firm—Pork Inactive—Export Movement Fair—Strike Situation Only Moderately Influential.

The developments in the provision market have not been of very pronounced importance either way. Ribs continued very weak and are at about the low point with the spot stuff showing the influence of poor demand and continued pressure. The pork market is inactive. Lard has shown some recovery from the low point, and there has been a more confident feeling in the lard market based on the idea that the decrease in lard would very shortly bring about a position where prices would feel the effect. It has also been claimed that there has been a large business in lard within the past two days to go to the Continent, and a pretty good business to the United Kingdom. There has been some evidence of buying by the local trade throughout the country in anticipation of the strike.

The actual shipments from Atlantic ports the past week showed a considerable falling off compared with the recent average, with the total of lard only 9,141,000 lbs. and meats 8,501,000 lbs. The previous week the exports of lard were 15,500,000 lbs. and last year 18,250,000 lbs. The exports of ribs the previous week were 12,250,000 lbs., and 27,500,000 lbs. last year. The exports of lard from New York alone have been 35,000,000 lbs. since the first of October.

The trade has apparently been under the impression that there would be a considerable decrease in the export movement of products just as soon as the threatened strike became effective and products began to back up.

The movement of live hogs has continued very good, and receipts at six leading points of the west last week were 371,000, compared with 336,000 the previous week; and cattle 287,000, against 282,000. The average price of hogs held very steady around \$7.70. A very interesting study has been made of the relative price movement of live hogs for the last twenty years showing that there is a regulation fall downward movement of hog prices, which usually starts in the late summer or early fall, and has carried prices down during the twenty years from 7 per cent to 42 per cent.

The movement downward this year started on July 30 with the price of \$10.35 for the price of hogs at Chicago weekly average. Since then the market has broken over \$3.00 per hundred pounds. The downward movement of prices has culminated usually in November and December, although in a few years the low prices have been made in October and even after January 1. The upward movement of price from the winter low has usually culminated in midspring, generally in March or April, followed by a downward movement into the early summer, and an upward movement into the summer high from which the market is now reacting.

Lines of live stock movement covering the same years show a low point of the movement in August and September, with the peak of the movement coming usually the last of November or the first of December. Occasionally the high point of the movement has been in January, from which there has been a steady movement downward, ending in March and April, with the flow of receipts upward into May and June, and down to the low point of the year in August and September.

The cold storage holdings in United States on October 1, compared with October 1 last year and September 1 this year, show rather important changes. The decline in the total since September 1, including all kinds of products, has been of pork, lard and mutton products, 238,000,000 lbs. in a month with the present stocks 206,000,000 less than last year.

Including the total of frozen poultry and dairy products, the figures show a decrease of 239,000,000 lbs., compared with September 1, and a decrease of 237,000,000 lbs., compared with last year. These total product stocks would have been of prime importance if the railroad strike had become serious. The comparative figures follow in millions of pounds. (000,000 omitted).

	Oct. 1, 1921.	Oct. 1, 1920.	Sept. 1, 1921.
Frozen beef	44.1	58.5	50.2
Cured beef	7.8	10.2	8.5
In process of cure	7.7	9.4	8.7
Frozen lamb and mutton	6.0	25.3	5.9
Frozen pork	64.2	87.6	105.5
Dry salt pork	84.6	188.4	117.3
In process of cure	64.9	45.0	83.0
Pickled pork	103.1	141.0	127.5
In process of cure	151.9	154.4	192.7
Lard	83.8	109.5	149.9
Miscellaneous meats	69.5	64.0	79.8
Total	687.6	893.0	926.8
Frozen poultry	25.0	23.0	20.1
Dairy products and eggs	186.8	221.0	192.3
Grand total	900.0	1137.0	1139.2

The apparent consumption of pork, lamb and beef products for the month of August based on the results of the inspected slaughter, shows a total of 889,000,000 lbs., compared with 837,000,000 lbs. in July, and 907,000,000 lbs. in August last year. The per capita consumption for August was 8.23 per cent.

PORK.—The market was largely neglected, but prices were rather firmly held. At New York mess was quoted at \$25@25.25, family \$30@33, and short clears \$23@25. At Chicago mess pork was quotable at \$19.50.

LARD.—Domestic trade has been of liberal proportions, and there appeared to be some demand for quick-shipment lard from the west to fill export sales reported made to England and Germany last week. The demand for compound was fair, with the competing basis better. At New York prime western was quoted at 10.40@10.50c per pound, middle western 10.30@10.40c, New York City, 9%@10c, refined to the continent 11%@12c, South American 12c, and Brazil kegs 13c. Compound at New York was 10%@11c in car lots. At Chicago regular lard was quoted at October price to 10c over, loose lard at 25c under October, and leaf lard around 9% c.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

BEEF.—The market was dull and about steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$12@14, packet \$13@14, family \$15@16, and extra India mess \$24@25.

Does it pay to recover sweet pickle after curing? How is it done? What equipment is needed? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

LARD EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Exports of lard from New York during the week ending October 22 were 3,531,000 lbs. and exports of lard from New York from October 1 to 25 were about 1,389,200 lbs.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Division Commission Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 14½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 14c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 13½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 13¼c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 13c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 13c. **Sweet pickled,** 8@10 lbs. avg., 17c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 16c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 15½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 15½@16c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 15½@16c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 13½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 13¼c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 13c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 12½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 12c. **Sweet pickled,** 14@16 lbs. avg., 15c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 15c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 15c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 14c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 13c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 12c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 11½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 9½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 9c. **Sweet pickled,** 4@6 lbs. avg., 12½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 12¼c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 9½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 8½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 13¾c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 13c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 12¾c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 12½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 12¼c. **Sweet pickled,** 6@8 lbs. avg., 14½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 14c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 14c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 14c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 14c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Oct. 22, 1921, with comparisons:

	Week ended Oct. 22, 1921.	Week ended Oct. 23, 1920.	From Nov. 1, 1920, to Oct. 22, 1921.
PORK, BBLs.			
United Kingdom	37	306	1,739
Continent	190	966	19,371
So. and Cent. Amer.			5,902
West Indies		1,125	16,107
P. N. A. Colonies			1,304
Other countries		350	1,359
Total	227	2,741	45,872

BACON AND HAMs, LBS.			
United Kingdom	2,860,500	19,149,400	397,505,300
Continent	1,781,000	12,120,080	178,204,204
So. and Cent. Amer.		114,162	1,194,238
West Indies		1,832,279	18,496,193
P. N. A. Colonies			392,621
Other countries		45,532	916,231
Total	5,641,500	33,262,062	599,708,787

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom	2,181,175	6,446,900	281,681,627
Continent	2,187,221	15,721,244	525,380,693
So. and Cent. Amer.		196,348	2,496,307
West Indies		871,827	156,447
P. N. A. Colonies			156,447
Other countries			837,855
Total	4,468,396	23,236,315	827,210,246

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and ham, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	227	2,223,500	3,431,396
Boston		569,000	
Baltimore		31,000	
Montreal		2,818,000	1,037,000
Total week	227	5,641,500	4,468,396
Previous week	185	10,677,500	12,425,454
Two weeks ago		6,943,000	18,477,717
(Cor. week 192)	2,741	33,262,062	23,236,315

Comparative summary of aggregate exports in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1920, to Oct. 22, 1921:

	1920 to 1921.	1919 to 1920.	Decrease.
Pork	9,774,400	10,654,400	1,480,000
Bacon and ham	596,708,787	1,006,704,327	409,995,540
Lard	827,210,246	637,880,916	*189,329,330

*Increase.

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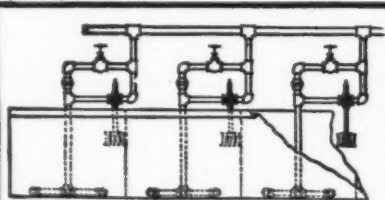
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Showing application of the No. 16 Regulator to Ham Cooking Vats. Arrangement may be modified for other conditions.

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, October 27.
Trading in blood this week was almost at a standstill by reason of sellers' ideas being 15¢@25¢ per unit ammonia above those of the buyers. The only sale of note was at \$3.35, basis Chicago freight, for high grade ground, with crushed at \$3.15 f. o. b. Chicago. The falling off in the demand from manufacturers of digester tankage is the big bar against any extensive trading, and fertilizer buyers as a whole have thus far not made up their minds to pay asking prices.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground	\$3.25@3.35
Crushed and unground	2.85@3.10
Ground concentrated tankage	3.00@3.15
Unground	2.50@2.75

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

Bulk of sales in this department of the trade this week were at \$2.75@3.00 f. o. b. and basis Chicago freight, the latter price being realized for very fancy stock in crushed and unground condition, shipment over November and December. Some of the erstwhile buyers have lowered their price views to \$2.50 for first class stock, but none of the sellers would listen to them, and it is very doubtful that they will get anything at all desirable at that figure. Digester manufacturers still complain of the greatly decreased outlet for digester tankage, which, of course, makes them timid of the future so far as raw materials are concerned. Another bearish factor this week was the sharp drop in prices for hogs, and corn values staying at a disagreeable low level.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground, 11½-12% ammonia	\$3.10@3.25
Unground, 10-11% ammonia	2.75@3.00
Unground, 7-9% ammonia	2.50@2.65

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

Renewal of buying by Pacific coast and Southern buyers brought about a more lively movement of ground and unground fertilizer materials, upward of one thousand tons changing ownership this week for shipment over November to February, inclusive. However, buyers steadfastly refused to permit any advance in prices, they quickly withdrawing from the market when such attempts were made. Bulk of unground sold at \$2.25@2.50, basis Chicago freight, with high grade ground at \$2.65@2.75. A round lot of dry unground bone tankage, testing about 5½% ammonia, went up to \$16, basis Chicago freight. Hoof meal brought \$2.25, basis Chicago freight. Liquid stick in double-head packages went at \$2.25, basis Chicago freight, while material packed in seller's tanks was offered without buyers at the same figure.

	Unit ammonia.
High grade ground, 10-11% ammonia	\$2.75@2.90
Lower grade, ground, 6-9% ammonia	2.50@2.65
High grade, unground	2.50@2.65
Medium grade, unground	2.35@2.40
Low grade and country rend., unground	2.00@2.25
Bone tankage, unground	2.25@2.50
Hoof meal	2.25@2.35
Liquid stick	2.15@2.25
Hair tankage, dry, unground	1.25@1.50
Garbage tankage, ground	1.00@1.25

Bone Meals.

Sellers and buyers were too wide apart in their price views to permit any trades of note and there is promise that this dull

situation will prevail for some little time. Dry unground steamed bone was offered without buyers at \$20, basis Chicago freight. Dry grinding cattle hoofs, pig toes and waste horn materials sold for November shipment at \$22, basis Chicago freight.

	Per ton.
Raw bone meal	\$26.00@28.00
Steamed, ground	23.00@25.00
Steamed, unground	15.00@18.00
Grinding hoofs, pig toes, waste horns, dry	21.00@22.00

Cracklings.

There was a razor-like edge on the market this week and prices were advanced \$5.00 per ton. Demand is good from a large list of buyers although they state that any further effort to boost prices will cause their withdrawal from the trade.

	Per ton.
Pork, according to grease and quality	\$65.00@70.00
Beef, according to grease and quality	55.00@65.00

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

The market for gelatine stocks continued without interest this week, buyers stating they are unable to take on additional stocks for some little time to come. Therefore, it has simmered down to an outlet rather than a price. Several lots of cattle jaw, skull and knuckle bones sold at \$23.00@25.00 f. o. b. and basis Chicago freight. Junk bones were offered at \$20.00 delivered Chicago, with best counter bids \$18.00. Buyers were bidding \$18.00 per ton delivered Chicago, and sellers were holding out for \$20.00 per ton for sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings.

	Per ton.
Calf stock	\$60.00@85.00
Edible pig skin strip	40.00@65.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	40.00@45.00
Horn piths	22.50@25.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	22.00@25.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	18.00@20.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones	20.00@21.00
Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings	18.00@20.00
Sheep trimmings	10.00@12.00

Hoofs, Horns and Mfg. Bones.

Offerings were few and far between and buyers were of about the same proportions, although prime assorted heavy round shin bones were wanted for the Far East trade at around \$20.00 per ton over ordinary unassorted lots.

	Per ton.
No. 1 horns	\$235.00@255.00
No. 2 horns	175.00@215.00
No. 3 horns	100.00@150.00
Culls	25.00@ 50.00
Hoofs, black	25.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, striped	30.00@ 35.00
Hoofs, white	40.00@ 50.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, heavies	60.00@ 65.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, lights	50.00@ 55.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, heavies	55.00@ 60.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, lights	45.00@ 60.00
Thigh bones unassorted heavies	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones unassorted, lights	50.00@ 55.00

Hog Hair.

Owing to increased stocks in the hands of buyers, prices for field and coil dried were lowered ½¢ per pound, making the same around 1¢ per pound f. o. b. production points. Extra desirable natural grey processed winter sold around 4½¢, basis Chicago freight, with desirable summer at 3¢. Prime winter dyed sold up to 7½¢.

Pig Skin Strips.

Nominally, best No. 1's were quotable around 4¢ per pound, basis Chicago freight, and government inspected No. 2's and No. 3's around 3½¢ per pound.

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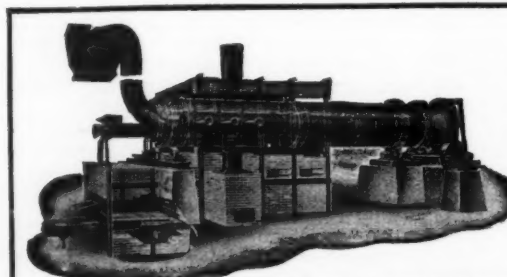
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Material in stock for all sizes.

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THE BUCKEYE DRYER COMPANY
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market for tallow the past week has been dull and barely steady, with offerings lighter, owing to the break in prices, while the demand showed little or no improvement. Consumers were inclined to hold off and await developments, notwithstanding the steadier tone in cotton oil. Sales were reported of some extra quality tallow at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c New York, but prime city tallow was quoted at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c nominal, special loose at 6c nominal, and edible eight cents nominal. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was 6@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, packers fine at 7@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and edible 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, with trade in the west reported moderate. At Liverpool Australian tallow showed little change, with choice at 48 shillings and good mixed at 44 shillings. The outward movement is fair, and exports of tallow from New York, October 1 to 25, have been 1,389,200 lbs.

OLEO STEARINE—The market was dull but steadier, although trade was without any particular feature. Offerings appeared more firmly held, and at New York the market was quoted at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10c, while in the west oleo was 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and firm. Exports of stearine this month to October 25 from New York were 458,400 lbs.

OLEO OIL—The market was quiet and more or less nominal, but the undertone appeared quite steady. Export interest was slower, but there was little or nothing pressing on the market, and extra at New York was quoted at 13c nominal, medium 12c nominal, and the lower grades 11c nominal. At Chicago extra was 12@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL—The edible grade was a little steadier with the improvement in pure lard prices, and demand on the whole is fair. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.02 per gallon, inedible at 92c, extra No. 1 at 72c, No. 1 at 67c and No. 2 at 65c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—Offerings are not large, and the better grades are showing a stronger tone. At New York pure oil was quoted at 92c extra, No. 1 at 72c, No. 1 at 67c, and cold-pressed at \$1.25 per gallon.

GREASES—Operations have been on a slightly larger scale, with a tendency toward an improving demand, and prices were steadier. Offerings were not large, and the better quality greases appear to be in limited supply. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 4@4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c nominal, brown at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ @4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and choice white 6@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, with some sales of choice white recently at the outside figure for export. At Chicago demand has been fairly good with brown and house 4@4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, yellow 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ @4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and choice white 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ @7c. Exports of greases from New York October 1 to October 25 were 3,038,400 pounds.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Oct. 25, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4@4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ @5c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ @2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; talc, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2c lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.15@1.20 gal.; olive oil foots, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9c lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10c lb.; soya bean oil, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; corn oil, nominal, 10@10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c lb.; pea-

nut oil, crude, tanks, f. o. b. mills, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 6@6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 9c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 8@8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 14@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Oct. 26, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 29@30c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 10@12 lbs., 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 12@14 lbs., 15c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 16c; 10@12 lbs., 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 12@14 lbs., 15c; Green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 12@14 lbs., 14c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 8@10 lbs., 15c; 10@12 lbs., 15c; 12@14 lbs., 14c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 14c; 12@14 lbs., 13c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 19c; 10@12 lbs., 18c; 12@14 lbs., 17c; dressed hogs, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; city steam lard, 10c; compound, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 26c; 10@12 lbs., 25c; 12@14 lbs., 24c; 14@16 lbs., 23c; skinned shoulders, 16c; boneless butts, 22c; Boston butts, 17c; lean trimmings, 16c; regular trimmings, 14c; spare-ribs, 12c; neck ribs, 6c; kidneys, 6c; livers, 3c; pig tongues, 10c; pig tails, 9c.

TRAFFIC INFORMATION.

(Continued from page 20.)

Rates on copra and palm kernel products from New Orleans, Baton Rouge, La., and Rolling Fork, Miss., to various destinations, found not to have been unreasonable. No damage shown because of the alleged undue prejudice. Complaints dismissed.

Rates on Copra Not Unreasonable.—In Dockets Nos. 10599 and 10600, Procter & Gamble Company vs. C. N. O. & T. P. Ry. Co., et al., a tentative report upon rehearing proposed by Examiner F. W. McM. Woodrow follows:

Prior decision, 58 I. C. C., 108, reversed. Rates on copra oil, in tank-car loads, be-

tween Ivorydale, Ohio, and Macon, Ga., found not shown to have been unreasonable. Complaints dismissed.

Wisconsin Livestock Rates.—In Docket No. 13198, Chicago Livestock Exchange vs. C. & N. W., et al., filed July 20, complaint is made of unjust and unreasonable rates on livestock from points in Wisconsin to Chicago and reparation is asked.

Sugar Rates from Utah and Colorado.—In Docket No. 13201, Wilson & Company, Inc., Chicago, vs. Director General as agent, unjust and unreasonable rates on sugar from Price, Utah, and Pueblo, Colo., to Chicago are complained of and reparation is asked.

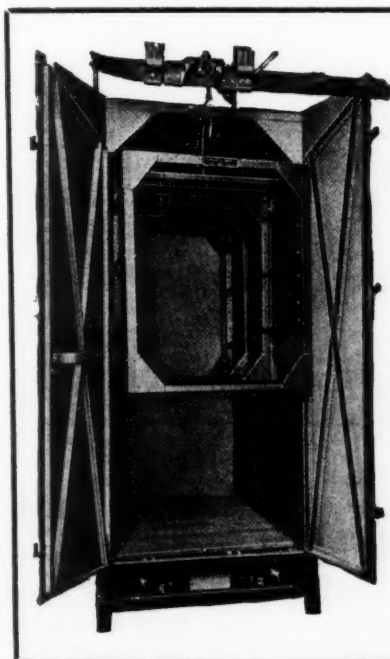
Minnesota Fresh and Salt Meat Rates.—In Docket No. 13201, Wilson & Co., Inc., Chicago, vs. Director General, as agent, rates on fresh meats and salted meats from Faribault, Minn., to points in official classification territory are charged and reparation is asked.

Inedible Tallow Export Rates.—In Docket No. 13202, Wilson & Company, Inc., Okla., vs. Director General, as agent, unjust and unreasonable rate on inedible tallow from Oklahoma City to Key West, Fla., for export to Havana are complained of and reparation is requested.

Complaint on Fresh Meat Rates.—In Docket No. 13178, Wilson & Company, Inc., of Oklahoma, vs. Director General, as agent, a new complaint, directed against the application of a third class rate of 74c on fresh meats from Kansas City to Oklahoma City as unjust and unreasonable, to extend exceeding rates in effect to the intermediate point of Omaha or a subsequently established rate of 42c to Kansas City, reparation is claimed.

Salt Rates to Iowa.—In Docket No. 13181, Burlington Shippers' Association, et al., Burlington, Iowa, vs. Akron, Canton & Youngstown R. R., et al., a new complaint directed against unjust and unreasonable carload rates on salt from points in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, to Burlington, prayer asks for a cease and desist order, the establishment of just and reasonable rates, and reparation.

Wool in Grease Rates.—In Docket No. 13208, Boston Wool Trade Association, Boston, vs. Director General, as agent, a new complaint directed against unjust and unreasonable rates on wool in grease from



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Bloomfield, Iowa, to Boston, Mass., asks for reparation.

Oleo in Carload Packing Mixtures.—In Docket No. 10745, National Wholesale Grocers' Association of the United States vs. Director General of Railroads, et al., complainant has filed application for rehearing as to butter substitutes, including oleo and oleo stock, and asks the commission to modify its report to the extent that oleo and oleo stock not having over 20 per cent of beef, pork or mutton ingredients therein, shall be excluded from the carload mixtures with fresh meats and packing house products entitled to carload rates thereon.

Rates on Imported Coconut Oil.—Docket No. 11809, Marden Orth & Hastings Company vs. Director General, as agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., et al., relating to rates on imported coconut oil, in tank cars, from Seattle, Washington, to St. Paul, Minn., has been reopened and assigned for oral argument Oct. 25, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., in the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., before Division 1.

A TEXAS COTTON OIL ESTIMATE.

The following communication from a well-known cotton oil producer of Texas will be of interest to students of the vegetable oil markets:

Hillsboro, Tex., Oct. 15, 1921.

In the last issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER I note your comments on vegetable oils and your estimate of this year's production as being approximately two million barrels.

The crop will not exceed the government estimate. The Texas crop is practically picked and we will do well indeed if we produce one and one-half million barrels of cotton oil. The farmers' requirements are the same from a small as a large crop for his home use, such as planting and for feed, and while in the estimate I am enclosing you I figure that 75 per cent of the seed crop will be marketed, my candid opinion is that it will not exceed 65 per cent.

Our own oil mills have bought all the seed practically that have been produced in our local territories, and we have bought in the same territories as last year, and this county has produced one of the best crops in Texas, and our crush will not run above 40 per cent of last year. You might file away my estimate and refer to it next summer, and see if I have not guessed it about right, and I have rather over-guessed it than under-guessed it.

I am handing you this information as I believe your paper always wants to reflect whatever the condition is accurately. In the meantime, I am, yours very truly,

ED WOODALL.

The estimate follows:

Season 1921-1922, deficit in cotton oil: 6,500,000 bales of cotton, at 900 pounds per bale, 5,850,000,000 pounds, or 2,975,000 tons of seed.

A maximum crush cannot exceed 75 per cent or 75 per cent of 2,975,000 tons, or 2,231,250 tons.

Figuring 270 pounds of refined oil per ton, 270 x 2,231,250 tons, or 602,437,500 pounds.

Figuring 400 pounds refined oil per barrel, 602,437,500 lbs., divided by 400, 1,506,093 barrels.

Figuring minimum normal of 3,000,000 barrels of cotton oil 3,000,000
Less estimate production this season of 1,506,093

Deficit for season 1921-22 1,493,907 bbls. 1,493,907 barrels at 400 pounds to the barrel would be 597,562,800 pounds.

At 30 pounds of lard per hog it will take 19,918,760 hogs to make up this deficit, against a maximum total marketing through the stock yards of the country of 37,000,000 hogs.

COTTON OIL SITUATION ANALYZED.

An analysis of the cottonseed oil situation for the months of August and September, 1921 and 1920, based on the federal census reports, taking in the seed, the crude oil and the refined oil statistics and estimates, has been prepared by Aspegren & Company and makes a very interesting study. It is as follows:

MOVEMENT OF COTTON SEED AT CRUDE OIL MILLS.

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning season...	*101,208	30,084
August	130,330	22,938
September	553,726	252,704
Total	785,262	305,726

*Includes 7,171 tons destroyed at mills.

	1921.	1920.
August	107,161	20,080
September	289,593	147,200
Total	396,754	167,308

	1921.	1920.
August	124,377	2,839
September	+25,108	+2,839
Total	+149,485	+105,495

	1921.	1920.
August	124,377	32,923
September	381,342	138,418

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning season...	2,050,000	4,125,063
On hand beginning season...	101,208	30,084
Total	2,151,208	4,155,147
Of which so far crushed	396,754	167,308
Seed on hand	381,342	138,418
Seed still to be received	1,373,112	3,849,421

381,342 tons seed on hand, at 300 lbs. crude oil per ton, is equivalent to 114,402,000 lbs. crude oil, which at 9% refining loss equals 104,106,366 lbs. refined oil, or 260,266 barrels.

MOVEMENT OF CRUDE OIL AT CRUDE OIL MILLS.

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning season...	*10,266,235	11,040,625
August	29,630,396	4,962,705
September	89,802,967	42,849,787
Total	129,699,598	58,853,117

	1921.	1920.
August	29,947,251	7,659,034
September	63,357,588	25,217,718
Total	93,304,839	32,876,752

	1921.	1920.
August	+316,855	-2,066,329
September	+26,445,379	+17,632,069

	1921.	1920.
August	9,949,380	8,374,296
September	36,394,759	26,006,365

DISTRIBUTION OF CRUDE OIL HOLDINGS.

	Aug. 1, 1921.	Aug. 31, 1921.	Sept. 30, 1921.
At mills	10,266,235	9,949,380	36,394,759
At refineries	4,096,409	3,640,685	4,404,012
In transit to refineries and consumers	5,507,880	2,851,500	11,351,350
Total	19,870,524	16,450,565	52,150,121

52,150,121 lbs. crude oil at 9% refining loss equals 47,456,910 lbs. refined oil, or 118,642 barrels.

CRUSH PER TON.

During August 107,161 tons seed produced 29,630,396 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 276.5 lbs. per ton, or 13.8%, compared to 12.4% last year.

During September 289,593 tons seed produced 89,802,967 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 310.1 lbs. per ton, or 15.5%, compared to 14.6% last year.

Total, 396,754 tons seed produced 119,433,363 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 301 lbs. per ton, or 15.1%, compared to 14.3% last year.

REFINED OIL.

	1921.	1920.
On hand begin. season...	*231,630,524	297,741,580
August	30,172,028	11,020,195
September	44,489,807	15,169,063
Total	306,302,359	323,931,438

	1921.	1920.
August	106,566,180	78,008,028
September	110,125,013	73,833,319
Total	216,691,193	151,841,347

	1921.	1920.
August	76,394,152	67,048,833
September	65,025,205	38,635,656
On hand end of month, lbs.	155,236,372	230,692,747
At refineries	89,611,166	172,659,091

DISTRIBUTION OF REFINED OIL HOLDINGS.

	Aug. 1, 1921.	Aug. 31, 1921.	Sept. 30, 1921.
At refineries	215,514,515	144,163,857	79,576,809
At other places	8,146,296	0,723,282	5,065,319
In transit from refineries	7,969,713	4,349,233	4,369,068
Total	231,630,524	155,236,372	89,611,166

AVERAGE REFINING LOSS.

During August 33,645,988 lbs. crude oil yielded 30,172,028 lbs. refined oil, at 10.33% loss, compared to 28.06% loss last year.

During September 49,369,884 lbs. crude oil yielded 44,489,807 lbs. refined oil, at 9.85% loss, compared to 18.50% loss last year.

Total, 83,006,872 lbs. crude oil yielded 74,671,835 lbs. refined oil, at 10.04% loss, compared to 23.15% loss last year.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL.

	1921.	1920.
August	5,155,133	2,063,350
September	7,544,326	4,548,967
Total	12,699,459	6,612,317

	1921.	1920.
August	191,411,047	75,405,698
September	102,580,087	68,984,352
Total	293,991,734	144,390,050

	1921.	1920.
August	106,566,180	78,008,028
September	110,125,013	73,833,319
Total	216,691,193	151,841,347

REFINED OIL.—Summary in barrels of 400 lbs.

	1921.	1920.
Old crop stock	579,076	744,354
August	75,439	27,550
September	111,250	37,969
Total	765,756	809,873

	1921.	1920.
August	266,415	108,172
September	275,313	184,584
Total	541,728	292,756

	1921.	1920.
August	388,491	576,732
September	224,028	430,147
Total	612,519	1,006,879

	1921.	1920.
Seed on hand will produce, bbls.	290,266	100,768
Crude oil on hand will produce 9% refining loss, bbls.	118,642	75,579
Seed still to be received will produce, bbls.	937,149	2,802,378
Total, bbls.	1,546,085	3,408,872

Less approximate minimum carry-over for end season Aug. 1, 1922, bbls. 600,000 600,000

	1921.	1920.
Available for coming ten months, bbls.	946,085	2,808,872
Mo. avg. consumption first two months, bbls.	4270,864	4189,878
Mo. avg. consumption last ten months, bbls.	294,008	4271,350
Mo. avg. consumption twelve months, bbls.	4123,484	4257,771

*Revised this month.
**In accordance with the reduction in the Government cotton crop estimate this month, estimate of the seed to be received at the crude mills is reduced from 2,550,000 tons to 2,050,000 tons.
†Actual.
‡Available.

CHICAGO COTTON OIL TRADING.

The Chicago Board of Trade adopted rules for regulating trading in cottonseed oil by a practically unanimous vote on October 22. These rules, which appeared in full in The National Provisioner of April 30, 1921, are the same as those in force on the New York Produce Exchange, with some small differences such as the units to be traded in. At Chicago a tank car of cottonseed oil shall be 60,000 pounds unless otherwise specified. In New York the unit is 40,000 pounds.

Storage is to be in the regular provision warehouses, and the registration and inspection will be under the charge of Harry Moore, chief provision inspector of the Board of Trade. Trading began on October 28, as reported elsewhere.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Active—Undertone Steadier—
Crude Tighter—Ginning Figures Below
Expectations — Refiners Selling on
Bulges—Cash Trade Quiet.

The feature in the cottonseed oil futures market on the New York Produce Exchange the past week was the liberal turnover, notwithstanding the dullness, comparatively speaking, in other speculative markets. The undertone was very steady, and prices showed a recovery of nearly a half cent a pound in the October position from the low of the month, and around a quarter cent a pound in the distant deliveries from the month's lows.

Outside interest was on a liberal scale, and while there was a tendency for a time to work for higher levels, the small bulges brought out considerable pressure through brokers supposedly acting for the leading refining interests. Sentiment locally was largely against the market, but commission houses were scattered buyers, and sufficient support came from the leading longs to check the setbacks. On the whole, the market moved within rather narrow limits, and there was a tendency to believe that no important price swings are anticipated during the next few weeks.

The cotton ginning figures were below recent estimates and expectations, the Government placing the ginnings at 5,477,000 bales, whereas private estimates had been as high as 5,700,000 which compared with 5,754,000 last year, and 4,929,000 two years ago. The Secretary of Agriculture issued a supplementary report, stating that there were no changes in the situation to warrant any revision of the Department's estimate of the crop of around 6,500,000 bales, and this, with the tightening in crude oil prices in the South, and the lighter offerings of crude, brought about a speculative covering movement and an increase in buying power from the South. The Government did not estimate what percentage of the crop had been ginned.

The large ginning figures have confused the trade, and as it was estimated by individuals that from 75 to 80 per cent had been ginned, the tendency was to look upon the final outturn as somewhere between 7,000,000 and 7,500,000 bales. At any rate, an increase in the amount of seed available and some increase in the crush of oil over that earlier anticipated seems in prospect, but even should the

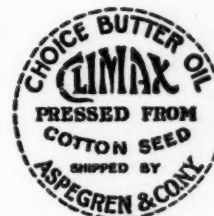
cotton crop prove to be 7,500,000 bales, the crush will not be sufficiently enlarged to very materially change the statistical position. There is no shortage of oil in sight at the moment, but it is questionable as to whether or not there will be sufficient oil to outlast the season, and it is this condition that is making for material conservatism on the selling side on the part of shrewd operators and shrewd refiners.

There are the usual claims that although the ginnings are heavy, the Government October estimate is correct, but the trade feels more inclined to look upon the October estimate as being too pessimistic, and the leading refining interests are preparing themselves and working on the basis of a cotton crop some half to one million bales above these Government October figures. At the same time there are those who believe that the final yield will reach eight million bales.

The short crop theory, however, cannot be reversed, and it is evident that the refiner must, through necessity, secure his seed and crude oil supplies while they are available, if he expects to do business throughout the year, which undoubtedly means the building up of an early large visible supply, but the fact must not be overlooked that this oil will be in strong hands, and that the refiner must prepare to carry supplies for the next nine months. From this it is deducted that while increasing stocks may bring about specula-

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tive selling, it will ultimately prove a boomerang.

The cotton market advanced quite sharply for a time, while stocks showed a better tone, and lard recovered a little on export sales to Germany and England, and there was a better domestic trade, although the hog market was considerably weaker. The lard stocks at Chicago at the end of the month are expected to show another sharp reduction, and while there has been some falling off in the lard shipments the past week, the exports of that commodity from October 1 to 25 from New York alone, were some 35,300,000 lbs.

There was little or no change in tallow or stearine, while coconut oil at New York was weak, and the other oils were

easy. Crude oil was sparingly offered, and in the Southeast, Valley and Texas was up to 7½c sales, with the South asking 7¼c. In some quarters it is believed that the bulk of the seed has been sold and moved, but on the other hand, there were persistent reports of the refiners selling the local market as a hedge against purchases of crude and seed in the South. Cash demand for oil was rather quiet, while compound lard trade was only fair.

The outward movement, while not large, is better than many had looked for with clearances reported thus far this month at about 15,000 bbls., but the export outlook is not a satisfactory one. Coconut oil in barrels in England about the middle of the week was selling at equal to 9.72c per lb., while English butter cotton oil was unchanged at 56 shillings, or about the cost of American butter oil in New York, which is around 10c per lb. Spot cotton oil in barrels at New York was 9@9¼c, compound lard 10¼@11c in carlots, whereas city lard was around 9¾@10c New York.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions:

Thursday, October 20, 1921.

	Sales.	Range.		Closing.	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				850	a 860
Oct.				840	a 860
Nov.	2200	855	846	857	a 859
Dec.	5100	870	865	869	a 870
Jan.	7100	873	864	872	a 874
Feb.				877	a 881
March	5800	889	881	888	a 889
April	1800	890	890	892	a 896
May	5500	904	900	903	a 904
Total sales	29,500.			Prime Crude S. E.,	685—700.

Friday, October 21, 1921.

	Sales.	Range.		Closing.	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				840	a 880
Oct.				840	a 880
Nov.	800	870	867	860	a 870
Dec.	3900	885	876	877	a 879
Jan.	4000	888	878	880	a 881
Feb.				886	a 890
March	4900	901	892	898	a 899
April	700	906	895	901	a 905
May	2800	918	909	912	a 913
Total sales	17,700			Prime Crude S. E.,	700 sales.

Saturday, October 22, 1921.

	Sales.	Range.		Closing.	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				840	a 870
Oct.				850	a 870
Nov.	400	873	870	870	a 871
Dec.	800	890	885	885	a 887
Jan.	4800	894	889	891	a 892
Feb.				897	a 900
March	3200	912	908	910	a 912
April				912	a 916
May	2200	926	924	925	a 927
Total sales	11,600			Prime Crude S. E.,	700—725.

Monday, October 24, 1921.

	Sales.	Range.		Closing.	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				825	a 880
Oct.				825	a 880
Nov.				855	a 860
Dec.	2800	886	875	877	a 879
Jan.	4300	889	882	884	a 885
Feb.				889	a 895
March	1700	909	901	905	a 906
April	100	909	909	907	a 909
May	3900	924	919	922	a 923
Total sales	13,400			Prime Crude S. E.,	710 sales.

Tuesday, October 25, 1921.

	Sales.	Range.		Closing.	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				825	a 880
Oct.				825	a 880
Nov.	700	863	860	856	a 858
Dec.	3100	890	879	877	a 880
Jan.	4800	899	887	887	a 890
Feb.				892	a 897
March	7200	920	910	910	a 911
April	200	920	913	912	a 915
May	6300	926	927	927	a 928
Total sales	22,700			Prime Crude S. E.,	710—725.

Wednesday, October 26, 1921.

	Sales.	Range.		Closing.	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				825	a 880
Oct.				825	a 880
Nov.	100	858	858	856	a 860
Dec.	1300	881	877	878	a 880
Jan.	2400	893	888	888	a 890
Feb.	300	895	895	892	a 898
March	8200	914	908	911	a 913
April	700	915	914	915	a 917
May	1100	930	924	927	a 929
Total sales	16,300			Prime Crude S. E.,	712½ sales.

Thursday, October 27, 1921.

Cottonseed oil closed 3 to 6 points net higher. Sales 13,300 bbls. Prime crude, \$7.25 bid; prime summer yellow spot, \$8.40@8.75; December, \$8.81; March, \$9.14; May, \$9.33, all bid.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL—The market was a little more active and was somewhat weaker, particularly at New York, with sellers' tanks at 8¼c, or a new low for the downward movement. Liquidation by speculative factors, and limited consumers' quoted at 9½c, tanks coast 8c, Cochin grade, bbls., 10¼@11c; tanks, 9½c, and interest, appeared to be the feature. At New York Ceylon grade in barrels was

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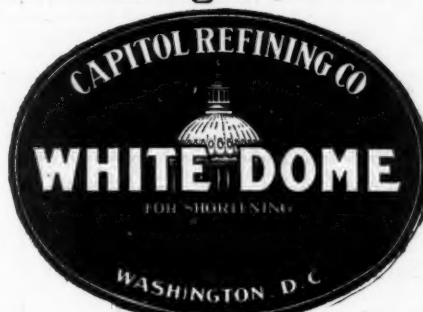
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edible in barrels at $11\frac{1}{2}$ @ $12c$. A little more activity developed in copra with sales of Manila at $4\frac{3}{4}c$ c. i. f. New Orleans, with bids at New York of $4\frac{3}{4}c$ and at the Coast at $4\frac{1}{4}c$.

SOYA BEAN OIL—The market was extremely quiet, but was firm, with holders' ideas above consumers'. Sales of a small lot of crude soya at $8c$ a pound f. o. b. Chicago, prompt shipment, was reported. At New York crude oil in barrels was quoted at $8\frac{3}{4}c$, blown in barrels at $9\frac{1}{4}c$, Pacific Coast tanks $7\frac{1}{2}c$, and deodorized barrels, New York, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{3}{4}c$.

PEANUT OIL—There was little feature to the market, which was inclined to be rather easy. Offerings of domestic crude were noted at $8c$ buyers' tanks, f. o. b. the mill, but as this figure compared with $7\frac{1}{2}c$ for crude cotton oil, little consuming demand was in evidence. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}c$, tanks mill $8c$, refined in barrels $11\frac{1}{2}c$, and Oriental crude tanks, f. o. b. the coast, $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}c$.

CORN OIL—Offerings continue rather

light, and the market is very steady with a fair consuming interest. At New York crude was quoted in barrels at 9 @ $9\frac{1}{4}c$, tanks $8c$, refined in barrels $10\frac{3}{4}c$, and in cases at $\$11.38$ per case.

PALM OIL—There has been a little better consuming interest in the market, and a little firmer tone to prices, owing to stiffer offers from the other side. At New York palm lagos was quoted at 7 @ $7\frac{1}{4}c$, Niger $6\frac{1}{4}c$, and imported palm kernel at $8\frac{3}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}c$.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Cottonseed oil exports from New York from October 1 to 25, according to unofficial reports, were 5,909 bbls. From New Orleans for the same time the exports were 4,600 bbls. and from Norfolk, 4,000 bbls.

What is the proper method of icing beef cars? Ask **THE BLUE BOOK**, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

COPRA AND COCOANUT OIL IMPORTS.

Imports of copra and cocoanut oil into the United States by countries for the month of September, 1921, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, are as follows:

From—	Copra		Cocoanut oil.
	Not shredded. Pounds.	Shredded. Pounds.	
Germany .....	.....	.....	Gallons.
Netherlands .....	.....	26,000	.....
England .....	.....	142,870	.....
Canada	4,086	20	.....
Honduras .....	.....	.....	3
Jamaica	86,000	.....	.....
Colombia .....	.....	32,000	.....
Straits Settlements .....	.....	65,000	.....
Other British East Indies	560,000	7,210,845	.....
Dutch East Indies .....	.....	.....	50
Hongkong .....	.....	3,000	.....
Other B. O.	227,920	.....	.....
French O.	891,118	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	4,227,460	.....	2,856,273
Total	5,966,593	7,479,735	2,856,326

Imports of cocoa butter or butterine were as follows: From Germany 30,047 lbs., from the Netherlands 44,896 lbs.

VEGETABLE OILS

(REFINED AND HARDENED)

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"NEUTREX"—REFINED EDIBLE COCOANUT OIL
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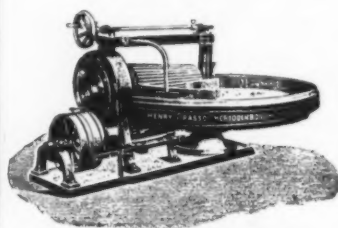
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Refiners of "Coben" Coconut Oil,
Churners of "Spredd" Nut Margarine,
Quality the highest, always uniform

AUGUST OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports just compiled of the output of oleomargarine for the month of August, 1921, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 383,642 pounds colored and 17,419,836 pounds uncolored, a total of 17,803,478 pounds. This is 7,200,000 pounds more than the production for the preceding month, and 10,300,000 pounds less than the same month a year ago. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the last thirteen months, are as follows:

	Pounds.
August, 1920	28,141,070
September	29,819,454
October	28,249,201
November	32,098,072
December	23,869,052
January, 1921	22,688,298
February	20,296,972
March	21,361,287
April	21,813,529
May	12,316,615
June	7,613,924
July	10,583,774
August	17,803,478

SAYS OILS NOT LARD COMPETITOR.

That foreign vegetable oils are not in competition with American lard and butter is maintained by John B. Gordon in a monograph published by the Bureau of Raw Materials for the American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries. Mr. Gordon declares that at present an attempt is being made to recover American trade in foreign vegetable oils which was largely demolished by the import duties on the more widely used vegetable oils established in the emergency tariff.

The only negative voice, according to Mr. Gordon, is that of the dairymen and a few hog raisers, who believe that foreign vegetable oils are used in the making of lard and butter substitutes. Regarding imported vegetable and animal oils, Mr. Gordon says that their uses in products competitive with lard and butter are negligible, whereas their uses in American technical industry are many and great.

DUTCH MARGARINE EXPORTS.

Holland, the principal margarine producer of the world, exported during 1920 about 93,000 tons, valued at about \$40,000,000. For the first six months of 1921 exports of margarine have slightly decreased from 52,000 tons for the same period of 1920 to about 40,000 tons in this year, of which England imported 31,675 tons, the remainder going to Germany, Austria and Belgium.

Have you a difficult problem of packing-house practice to solve? Refer it to The "Practical Points for the Trade" department of The National Provisioner.

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For All Grades of

Vegetable Oils, Copra and
Olive Oil Foots

COTTON OIL OPTIONS
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Exchange

1921 MARGARIN STATISTICS.

The quantities of oleomargarine produced in the United States during the fiscal year 1921 on which tax was paid are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue as follows, with comparisons:

	1920.	1921.
Colored, lbs.	9,494,818	9,196,986
Uncolored, lbs.	372,069,904	282,117,704

The amount of adulterated butter made in 1921 was 222,841 pounds as against 395,049 pounds for 1920, and the amount of process or renovated butter in 1921 was 5,941,292 pounds, as compared with 9,614,632 pounds in 1920.

Tariff on Peanut Oil

By John B. Gordon,

Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the third installment of a brief prepared for presentation to Congress in its consideration of tariff schedules. The first installment began discussion of the effect of importations of peanut oil in the domestic peanut industry.)

Foreign Peanut Oil Not Competitive with Cottonseed Oil.

We have brought out in other briefs upon foreign vegetable oils that in order for any vegetable oil to be considered as a competitor of cottonseed oil it must figure strongly in the make-up of lard substitute, the chief outlet for cotton oil. The Tariff Commission states in its Summary on Survey of the American Cotton Oil Industry, page 99: "In 1918 the quantity used in making lard substitute was 4.7 per cent soya bean, 2.3 per cent peanut, and 1.1 per cent cocoanut." When we consider that there are over one billion pounds of lard substitute produced annually it can be seen that the competition of peanut oil with cotton oil in this direction is not an important one, moreover, cottonseed oil having a higher titer than peanut oil is better adapted for use in lard substitute.

Peanut oil is generally slightly higher in price than cottonseed oil and is, therefore, used mainly for special purposes for which cotton oil is not so well adapted. While peanut oil is not so well adapted for use in lard substitute as is cottonseed oil it is preferred by some manufacturers of oleomargarine to cottonseed oil. However, there is almost twice as much cottonseed oil as peanut used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, this proportion in 1918 being 12.8 per cent cotton oil against 7.6 per cent peanut oil.

Further we have brought out in our brief on cocoanut oil that during the period of inflation the high price of certain animal oils and fats used in the manufacture of animal oleomargarine caused a shift of production tendency toward the cheaper vegetable product, in which cocoanut oil was largely employed. We will at this point amplify this statement by stating that in this class of oleomargarine peanut oil is more commonly used in conjunction with the cocoanut oil than is cottonseed oil which would explain the apparent rather than real tendency of peanut oil to seriously displace cottonseed oil in the manufacture of oleomargarine. Now that animal oleomargarine is again in a position of ascendancy it is to be assumed that the consumption of peanut oil in oleomargarine will diminish.

Before leaving the subject of competition between cottonseed and peanut oil it should be stated that peanut oil because of its excellent bleaching qualities is often employed by manufacturers of lard substitute in years when much of the cotton oil runs dark in color to lighten the color of the lard substitute thus furnishing the means of putting a large quantity of cot-

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ton oil into consumption at a higher price level than would have been secured from the soap kettle where the cotton oil would otherwise have been forced by its objectionable dark color. * * *

Heavy Duty on Peanut Oil Will Not Enhance Price of Domestic Product.

The great regulator of prices of vegetable oils in America is cottonseed oil. Peanut oil we have shown is generally slightly higher in price than cottonseed oil. The price differential is commonly $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound. This differential is primarily established by the fact that the refining loss on peanut oil is either actually lower than cottonseed oil or the trading rules under which it is bought specify terms of settlement between buyer and seller which provide for a lower refining loss. * * * A further reason for the slight difference in value between peanut and cottonseed oil is the relative scarcity of peanut oil as compared with cottonseed oil.

Inasmuch as $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound is the normal differential in favor of peanut oil over cottonseed oil, a differential which was departed from to any extent only during the war, due in part to speculation in this oil and to unusual demand from the oleomargarine trade for a reason which we have previously given, there could be no expectation that the placing of a heavy duty upon foreign peanut oil would in any way elevate the price or assist the market for the domestic product. The domestic product is in this instance like a horse tethered to a post and

can move no further than the length of its rope.

The domestic peanut oil production plus the total imports for any one year has never equaled 1/10 of the production of cottonseed oil in America. Cottonseed oil is practically completely interchangeable with peanut oil. Therefore it can be seen that until the far greater stocks of cottonseed oil in the country were consumed it could not be expected that domestic peanut oil would benefit by the placing of a heavier duty upon imported peanut oil, in fact it would in the long run, as previously set forth, have a boomerang effect upon our domestic peanut oil. * * *

VEGETABLE OIL AS FUEL.

The possibilities of vegetable oils as fuel were brought out in the recent presidential address of Sir William Pope, F. R. S., at the meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry in Montreal. In looking ahead he said:

"It is by no means impossible that the day may soon come when vegetable oils, produced in the tropics, will be brought northwards for use as an economical form of fuel. With these considerations in view it seems time for our chemical technologists to devote more attention than they have heretofore to practicable methods for utilizing the surplus energy of the tropics in supplementing the waning supplies of energy available in colder climates."

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Provisions and Lard.

Hog products were reactionary, but the trade continued rather small and the undertone on the whole was steady. Hedging pressure from outside packers continued, with commission houses scattered buyers, and some support thought to have come from leading packing sources. The settlement of strike on the railroads checked support somewhat, owing to fears of larger hog receipts, but the domestic demand for lard and meats was good and the West claimed further sale of lard to mid-Europe.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil at New York continued strong toward the week end, with somewhat better speculative support, less pressure from refiners and covering by shorts on strength in crude oil and steadiness in lard. Reactions in cotton had no influence, nor did the inauguration of cotton oil trading at Chicago. Crude oil advanced to 7½¢ in the Southeast, 7¼¢ in the Valley and 7¢ in Texas. Cash trade was rather slow, while private estimates on the cotton crop were slightly below the Government's October figure. The New York Journal of Commerce estimated the crop at 6,800,000 bales, or slightly more than the Government.

Sales of about half a million pounds of May oil for future delivery at Chicago, the initial transaction at this market, at 8.65 cents, advancing to 8.75c. Chicago figures that, owing to Chicago being closer than New York to the South, the difference should be a half to three-quarters of a cent a pound. Packing interests were reported sellers.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil at New York on Friday: December, \$8.95@9.00; January, \$9.07@9.08; March, \$9.30@9.32; May, \$9.47@9.48.

Tallow.

Special loose, 6c

Oleo Stearine.

Quoted at 9½¢. Extra oleo oil, 13c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 28, 1921.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$10.40@10.50; Middle West, \$10.25@10.45; city steam, \$10.00; refined continent, \$11.75; South American, \$12.00; Brazil kegs, \$13.00; compound, \$10.75@11.00.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Oct. 28, 1921.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, Oct. 28, 1921.—(By Cable.)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 78s; shoulders, picnic, 77s; hams, long cut, 118s; hams, American cut, 118s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 94s; bacon, short clears, 92s; bacon, Wiltshire, 88s; Australian tallow, 43s@45s 6d; spot lard, 75s 6d.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Oct. 28, 1921.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 44s 6d; crude, 33s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Oct. 28, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 40,467 quarters; to the Continent, 31,076 quarters; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England 75,742; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none.

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	8,678	13,500	28,609
Swift & Co.	7,484	13,500	33,585
Morris & Co.	7,245	9,900	16,089
Wilson & Co.	5,122	8,900	13,539
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	216	6,000	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,275	7,400	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	3,602	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	4,500 hogs; Miller & Hart,	.....	.....
3,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,000 hogs;	.....	.....	.....
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 4,800 hogs; Western Packing	.....	.....	.....
& Provision Co., 8,500 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,400	.....	.....	.....
hogs; others, 14,100 hogs.	.....	.....	.....

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,600	8,600	8,160
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,408	2,783	6,094
Fowler Packing Co.	1,355	.....	.....
Morris & Co.	6,778	6,283	4,178
Swift & Co.	7,475	8,323	8,357
Wilson & Co.	4,534	3,743	5,457
Local butchers	795	860	27

OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,354	3,376	3,701
Swift & Co.	4,721	4,044	8,601
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,325	5,825	7,107
Armour & Co.	3,216	5,259	6,204
Held Packing Co.	1,319	3,835	514
Swartz & Co.	1,240	.....	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	7,034	.....
Others	10,345	.....	44,054

ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,234	6,720	3,642
Swift & Co.	5,233	8,792	3,503
Morris & Co.	984	.....	318
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,727	.....	50
Independent Packing Co.	1,410	.....	.....
American Packing Co.	175	1,079	.....
East Side Packing Co.	197	2,434	.....
Krey Packing Co.	124	.....	40
Hell Packing Co.	173	2,518	.....
Sleoff Packing Co.	.....	80	.....
Butchers	828	23,364	1,845

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Oct. 22, 1921:

CATTLE.

Chicago	47,847
Kansas City	24,700
Omaha	18,295
East St. Louis	9,081
St. Joseph	9,482
St. Louis City	5,557
Cudahy	892
South St. Paul	13,151
Philadelphia	1,910
Indianapolis	2,036
New York and New Jersey	9,478
Oklahoma City	5,865

HOGS.

Chicago	101,450
Kansas City	23,148
Omaha	23,378
East St. Louis	20,281
St. Joseph	27,210
St. Louis City	13,697
Cudahy	10,501
Cedar Rapids	4,400
Ottumwa	5,479
South St. Paul	44,583
Fort Worth	4,100
Philadelphia	22,186
Indianapolis	24,716
New York and Jersey City	32,708
Oklahoma City	2,683
Milwaukee	11,900
Cincinnati	16,500

SHEEP.

Chicago	100,876
Kansas City	32,538
Omaha	31,112
East St. Louis	6,318
St. Joseph	12,494
St. Louis City	6,185
Cudahy	448
South St. Paul	21,030
Philadelphia	8,319
Indianapolis	290
New York and Jersey City	47,719
Oklahoma City	542

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Oct. 27, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil 7½¢ bid, 7½¢ asked. Refined inactive; seed declining. Meal 7 per cent about \$34.00; 8 per cent \$37.00. Loose hulls \$8.00; sacked \$10.50 per ton f. o. b. interior points.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1921.—Crude cottonseed oil 7½¢. Valley hulls \$7.00; Memphis \$36.00; meal \$35.00; Memphis market dull but steady.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	5,000	5,000
Kansas City	600	100	.....
Omaha	2,000	8,000	1,000
St. Louis	200	3,500	200
St. Joseph	200	3,500	.....
Sioux City	300	1,500	2,500
St. Paul	2,400	500	3,200
Oklahoma City	100	100	.....
Fort Worth	800	200	.....
Milwaukee	100	300	100
Denver	700	100	2,000
Louisville	500	600	.....
Wichita	200	200	.....
Indianapolis	200	7,000	.....
Pittsburgh	100	1,800	1,000
Cincinnati	300	2,500	200
Buffalo	200	2,400	600
Cleveland	300	1,500	500
Nashville, Tenn.	200	600	.....
Toronto	300	200	200

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	28,000	40,000	30,000
Kansas City	31,000	8,000	5,000
Omaha	15,500	5,000	14,000
St. Louis	7,500	11,000	1,000
St. Joseph	4,000	4,000	3,000
Sioux City	10,000	12,000	4,000
St. Paul	12,000	9,000	17,000
Oklahoma City	2,000	900	.....
Fort Worth	3,500	2,000	200
Milwaukee	400	1,000	800
Denver	7,000	700	38,000
Louisville	2,000	1,200	200
Wichita	2,000	800	100
Indianapolis	800	9,000	200
Pittsburgh	2,500	9,000	4,000
Cincinnati	4,500	6,200	1,000
Buffalo	4,500	23,000	20,000
Cleveland	1,000	5,000	1,700
Nashville, Tenn.	1,200	1,100	1,700
Toronto	5,000	1,100	5,700

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	40,000	15,000
Kansas City	19,000	12,000	7,000
Omaha	8,500	6,500	20,000
St. Louis	4,500	15,000	2,000
St. Joseph	5,000	7,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,000	4,500	1,000
St. Paul	4,000	16,000	4,000
Oklahoma City	800	700	3,000
Fort Worth	2,000	800	3,000
Milwaukee	800	5,500	400
Denver	3,600	200	14,000
Louisville	500	1,100	200
Wichita	800	600	.....
Indianapolis	800	1,300	600
Pittsburgh	100	2,000	100
Cincinnati	100	2,000	300
Buffalo	100	2,000	600
Cleveland	200	3,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,200	.....
Toronto	1,700	1,400	1,300

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	20,000	19,000
Kansas City	10,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	7,500	4,500	13,000
St. Louis	4,500	15,500	2,000
St. Joseph	2,000	8,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,600	5,000	1,000
St. Paul	4,400	18,000	4,000
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,000	500
Fort Worth	2,000	1,000	500
Milwaukee	800	5,000	500
Denver	2,500	400	6,000
Louisville	500	1,400	200
Wichita	700	600	6,000
Indianapolis	1,000	10,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	2,500	600
Cincinnati	900	6,000	900
Buffalo	100	3,000	1,800
Cleveland	600	3,500	1,500
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,100	.....
Toronto	1,000	1,500	2,400

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	31,000	23,000
Kansas City	3,500	4,000	5,000
Omaha	2,000	4,000	8,000
St. Louis	2,000	7,000	1,500
St. Joseph	1,000	3,500	5,000
Sioux City	800	4,000	2,000
St. Paul	6,300	9,000	14,000
Oklahoma City	500	300	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	1,200	500
Milwaukee	900	4,600	700
Denver	3,500	1,000	2,400
Indianapolis	500	7,000	400
Pittsburgh	.....	2,300	1,500
Cincinnati	1,500	5,000	1,500
Buffalo	.....	2,400	1,000

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	24,000	17,000
Kansas City	1,500	1,500	1,000
Omaha	1,000	5,000	8,000
St. Louis	1,000	5,000	500
St. Joseph	500	1,500	1,200
Sioux City	800	2,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,800	7,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	400	300	.....
Fort Worth	900	500	300
Milwaukee	300	800	200
Denver	1,400	200	14,800
Indianapolis	600	7,000	400
Pittsburgh	.....	3,000	600
Cincinnati	.....	4,000	1,500
Buffalo	200	10,400	8,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending Saturday, October 22, 1921:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jersey City	5,359	7,852	10,172	31,506
New York	1,498	3,144	22,418	6,047
Central Union	2,621	1,584	208	7,477
Total for week	9,478	12,580	32,798	45,020
Previous week	7,738	9,287	31,564	47,919
Two weeks ago	7,752	10,072	29,042	39,596

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES active. One packer sold 5,000 October heavy Texas at the new price of 15½¢, being the compromise between bids and asking figures of earlier in the week. Two packers moved about 5,000 September, October November heavy cows for upholstery purposes at 14¢. No other trading reported. Killers state a good inquiry continues for most all descriptions of hides, particularly heavy stock. Native steers last sold at 15½¢; Texas steers made 15½¢; lights quoted at 13¢ last paid and 13½¢ asked; extremes, 11¢ nominal; butts are quoted at 14½¢. Some sellers ask 15¢; Colorados, 13½¢@14¢ asked; branded cows, 11¢ last paid. Heavy cows, 14¢ paid; lights quoted slow at 13¢ asked and tanners' views not over 12½¢ today. The recent bids at 12½¢ are said to be no longer available. Small packers are offering hides at 12½¢ where formerly 13¢ was asked; native bulls, 8@8½¢; branded, 7@7½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES steady but quiet. Business in country hides is slackening off to a considerable extent. The threatened railroad strike of course has a great deal to do with quietness prevailing just at present, but the fact remains that tanners are not so keen for upper leather raw stock this week as they were in the week preceding their convention here. They are taking their cue from the leather situation, and as sales of finished materials are somewhat slow and prices are low, they state there is no incentive to operate in raw stocks at ever advancing levels. There is a moderate amount of demand for choice lots of country hides, mainly in the light weights at fair levels, but the rank and file of tanners are unwilling to purchase the class of stock offered on the present market. Holdings of country hides are moderate in size, but offerings are not large and no great amount of pressure is being exerted to sell. Most of the outside holders appear anxious to keep stock sold up close, while the larger dealers are inclined to speculate on a better market for the near future. All weights of seasonable country hides are bringing 7½¢@8¢ Chicago basis. Some sales of choice Michigan and similar all weights up to 8½¢ noted. Aged all weight hides quoted down to 6½¢. Some 25/60 lbs. choice section hides recently sold up to 9¢, and 25/50 lbs. stock from similar territory quoted at 10¢ asked. Heavy steers are quoted at 9@10¢ nominal; heavy cows and buffs are rated at 7½¢@8¢ for business in best offerings. Extremes are quoted in a range of 10½¢@11½¢, with most business in current offerings about 11¢. Branded country hides are quoted about 5@6¢ flat basis; country packer branded hides are ranged at 8½¢@10½¢ paid for description, section and dating. Bulls, 5@6¢, with inside lately paid; country packer bulls, 7@8¢; glues, 3@3½¢.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES unchanged. Business is somewhat slow in the Twin Cities sections. All weight hides are priced up to 8¢, lately realized, and heavy stock to 7½¢; light hides are held up to 11¢ for late stock and older goods range down to 9¢ asked. Bulls are quoted at 5¢ lately paid; kipskins at 9@11¢; calfskins at 10@12¢ nominal, and horsehides, \$3.00@3.50 flat f.o.b. asked. Glue hides, 3@3½¢ paid.

CALF AND KIP steady. Another packer moved kipskins, one car of Octobers bringing 17½¢, with overweights at 15½¢ and brands at 13¢, comparing with the trade of yesterday involving two cars of straight native kip at 17¢. City skins are quoted at 17¢ last paid and nominal. Outside stock quoted at 13@16¢, and countries at 9@11¢. Calfskins continue quiet, but more inquiry is noted for the packer descriptions, several packers reporting interest on the part of both domestic and foreign operators. Packer skins are available at 18½¢; some talk higher; city calf

last sold at 18¢, which is considered full market. Holdings of fresh city and packer skins are moderate in size. Outside city calfskins are ranged at 14@18 for quality and description; country calfskins are dull and range down to 10¢ for aged stock; deacons quoted 90¢@1.25 and slunks up to \$1.35 last paid.

DRY HIDES quiet. Western all weights quoted 10@12¢ asked.

HORSE HIDES.—A car of aged renderer horse sold at \$3.50. Fresh renderers recently topped \$4.00. Mixed hides of late receipt are quoted \$3.50@3.85 paid and aged stock down to \$3.00 for business.

SHEEP PELTS quiet and steady. Packer sheep and lambskins are quoted \$1.00@1.10 last paid and nominal with quality of stock becoming better and stronger price predicted on subsequent trading, by sellers. Dry pelts range at 10@12¢; pickled skins, \$3.75@4.50 asked and goat-skins at 25@75¢ nominal.

HOGSKINS.—Country run, 15@30¢; rejects half; strips, 4¢ last paid.

New York.

NEW YORK PACKER HIDES.—A car of September city packer spready native steers sold at 17½¢, being the only movement noted today. As noted yesterday, several cars of big packer spreads from a small house sold at 17¢ of last quarter take-off. City packers with October hides unsold are inclined to talk ½¢ stronger figures. Tanners refuse to follow any upward tendency. Native steers are priced at 14½¢, the last sale figure. Butts quoted 14¢ paid and 14½¢ asked; Colorados 13@13½¢; cows quoted 11@11½¢ and bulls 8@8½¢.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—A moderate good call continues for fresh small packer all weight cows and steers at about 12¢ with sellers holding as high as 13¢ and late movement about a 12½¢ basis. Holdings are relatively small. A car of Pennsylvania small packer extreme light steers sold at 12½¢ this week. Native steers recently sold up to 14¢ for heavies and branded steers made 13¢. Bulls and branded quoted 7@8¢.

IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES.—No new business is reported in frigorifico steers today. The market is closely sold up to the end of the month, last trades involving standard varieties at \$51.25. Rumors could not be confirmed on business above this level which figures about 18½@18¾¢ c. i. f. New York under existing exchange. Slaughterers have advanced their ideas to \$53.00 Argentine gold now on account of the sold up position of the market and the moderately good demand from American interests. Foreign buyers are not lending the frigorifico market much support, their purchasing several months ago on a lower plane having supplied their needs. No new features attach to the market for spot hides.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Eastern advices are to the effect that a couple of large cars of Mid-West extremes, containing not over 10 per cent grubs, sold at 11½¢ and that asking rates for strictly grub free have been advanced to a 12¢ level. Recent sales of grub free stock were effected at 11½¢ and the mixed quality stock brought down to 10½¢ basis. Western extremes as currently received, containing some mixed hair and a few grubs, are still top at 11¢. Northern southern extremes are held up to 11¢ and quoted about 10¢ as tanners' views. Heavier weights are steady in tone. Best Mid-West buffs and heavy cows are quoted up to 8¢ paid, while average quality is bring-

What should you know about skinning yearling cattle to avoid loss? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

ing 7½@7¾¢. Michigan 25-60 lb. hides recently sold at 9¢ and 25-50 hides are offered at 10¢. A car of country bulls sold at 6½¢ in the East. An Eastern tanner reports purchasing a couple of cars of Western all weight summer haired country hides at 7½¢ selected. A car of N. Y. state all weights is offered at 7¢ and not taken. Advices from the East are to the effect that more interest is being manifested in old buffs and bulls.

CALFSKINS.—No change noted in the market for trimmed New York city skins. The situation is quiet and somewhat mixed. Tanners seem less keen to operate owing to the easiness apparent in the West, while sellers talk old or stronger prices on account of the sold up position of the market. Three weight skins last brought \$1.75@2.25@2.65. A car of choice outside city skins sold at \$1.60@2.05@2.45. Ordinary stock quoted \$1.35@2.00@2.40. Untrimmed skins 15@18¢; kip \$3.60@4.10 asked.

HORSE HIDES.—Renderers quoted up to \$4.00 paid. Belgian horse offered at 80 fr. f. o. b. shipping port. English horse selling 28s.

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 26.

Cattle receipts this week are very materially less than last week, the run totaling 25,500 as compared with 36,000 for the previous period. The steer offering is very light in point of numbers and the quality inferior. There were no strictly choice to prime steers on sale this week at all. This class is quoted at \$8.75@10.00 and had they been here would have sold some place within this spread. The best, however, have only been good enough to sell around \$8.00, and there were very few of those. The bulk ranges from \$6.00@7.75. The tone of the market is decidedly strong and the trend of prices is upward on practically all grades.

In the butcher cattle, the tone of the market is much the same as in beef steers. The top for the week was made on Wednesday when some choice to near prime yearlings averaging 1,000 lbs. brought \$11.50; other sales in carlots in the best offerings ranged from \$9.50@10.50. The bulk of the run, however, is of the grassy sort and inferior in quality and there is a world of this stuff going to scale at \$4.85@6.00. Good cows cleared mostly at \$3.75@4.75, and good beef bulls, \$3.75@4.50. What few Oklahoma and Westerns coming in find prompt sale. They are going at \$5.00@5.50. A train of south Texas sold on Wednesday at \$5.75 and this looks like about 25¢ higher for the week in this class. There was a fair sprinkling of Brahmas amongst them.

The count in the hog house this week is something over 66,000. The quality of the run is uneven. The proportion of heavy, well finished hogs is very small as compared with the volume of light, unfinished hogs. A good many of these were rushed in this week to avoid strike conditions. At this writing the market is showing some strength, but for the week it is right at 40¢ lower. Today's quotations: Mixed and butchers, \$7.40@7.65; good heavies, \$7.40@7.60; roughs, \$5.00@6.50; lights, \$7.55@7.66; pigs, \$7.75@8.00; bulk, \$7.50@7.60.

There was another very light run in the sheep house this week, the count being 9,000. The market holds to a fairly active basis with prices about steady for all desirable kinds. Handy weight sheep are going to the slaughterers at \$4.00; heavy ewes, \$3.00@3.50; breeding ewes up to \$5.25. The bulk of the run consists of lambs and for the best offerings the market is 35@50¢ higher for the week. City butchers are paying \$8.00@8.25 for the general run of good lambs and on strictly good ones up to \$8.35. The bulk of the run is in the fair grade, which ranges from \$7.00@7.85.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)
Union Stockyards, Chicago, Oct. 27.

A reduction of nearly 38,000 head in the combined supply of cattle at ten markets thus far this week as compared with like period last week, with Chicago's receipts alone showing a shrinkage of 14,000, has been a potent factor in lifting values on most killing grades to sharply higher levels than prevailing a week ago today. Supply curtailment has been most marked in native stock and everything in the native steer line showing a reasonably effective corn-crib cross has been marked up materially in value, although heavy steers especially if a little plain, and short-feds were slow to lower today than yesterday, when some very unusual price jumps were noted.

As compared with a week ago, bulk of native steers now selling above \$7.50 show advances of from 50 to 85c, but numerous transactions at midweek and some of the more desirable steers today were still conservatively quoted as much as \$1 to \$1.25 higher than low spots a week ago. The more common kinds that come in direct competition with Western grassers usually show 25 to 50c advances for the week, although some such sold yesterday at considerably more gain. Western range steers, the four-day supply of which totals about 15,000, are generally 25 to 40c higher for the week.

A new top for the year was scored today on both yearlings and handyweight steers, a load of 902 lb. Illinois-fed white-face steer yearlings reaching \$2.40, and a load of prime 1,216-lb. steers \$12.15. A five-car string of Angus yearlings Wednesday sold at \$12.25 and 1,270-lb. steers that were not strictly choice went as high as \$11.50. Best bullocks in the 1,600-lb. class sold at \$10.00, but plain long-fed steers, some of them weighing upward to 1,700 lbs. and above, ranged downward to \$8.50. Many medium and strongweight steers of good killing grade have sold during the week at \$9.25 to \$10.00, but sales of matured cattle above the latter price have not been numerous owing to the scarcity of choice kinds. There has continued a generous showing of ordinary and medium native grass and warmed-up cattle selling largely between \$6.50 and \$8.50. Quality of range offerings has been poor to medium with no steers available from that source comparable with the \$7.60 to \$8.10 Canadians of last week and none in load lots good enough to pass \$7.25, the

bulk of the Western grassers selling around \$5.50@6.50.

Heifer stuff showed price gains in the mid-week trading ranging from 50c to \$1.00 over the bad close last week, but the market did not in all cases hold the full advance today, the bulk of the heifers looking, however, 50 to 75c above a week ago, and most of the cow stuff showing 25 to 50c gains over that time, with canners and cutters and butcher cows selling below \$4.25 strengthening least, although the former and the few choice kosher cows available were more active today than other cow stuff. Comparatively few cows are selling up to \$5.50, although choice corn-feds occasionally make \$6.50 and higher. Bulk of the butcher cows are going around \$4.00 to \$5.00 and heifers largely from \$4.50 to \$6.00, with some common light butcher heifers still dropping.

(Continued on page 43.)

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 26.

Cattle receipts showed a further decrease today and trade took an active turn with prices strong to 25c higher. General indications are that the big runs of grass fat cattle are over for this year and that the supply of short-fed cattle, to fill in the gap until winter fed grades are available, will be short of normal. Hog prices showed a further recession and a new low level for the season. There was a sharp decline in Chicago in the past two days. Sheep receipts were short of urgent requirements and prices were steady.

Receipts today were 10,000 cattle, 8,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep, compared with 15,000 cattle, 7,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep a week ago, and 11,000 cattle, 8,500 hogs, and 10,000 sheep a year ago.

Continual light receipts forced a more active trade in fat cattle at strong to 25c higher prices. Quality of the offerings in the average was plain. Short-fed steers sold at \$8.00@8.75, and some fairly good medium weight steers brought \$8.75@9.25. Nothing with finish was offered in the yearling class. Grass fat steers were 10@15c higher and killers took practically everything that carried any flesh. Cows, heifers, bulls and calves were quoted strong.

Hog prices averaged 15c lower. One load of choice light weight hogs sold on an order at \$7.75. Packers' top was \$7.60, and the bulk of the hogs brought \$7.00@7.55. Pigs held firm, selling up to \$8.25. Prices in Chicago were entirely under the

8c level with rough heavies selling under \$7.00. Receipts here have shown only a moderate increase, but runs eastward have been heavy.

Sheep and lamb prices, though higher here than elsewhere, remained firm owing to light receipts. Western lambs sold up to \$8.85, and native lambs up to \$8.25. Ewes sold mostly at \$4.25@4.75. About half the receipts were feeding lambs on through billing.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., Oct. 26.

Cattle receipts have dropped off somewhat this week and quality shows deterioration. Most of the corn-fed receipts have been on the short-fed order while the western rangers have a kind of a "clean-up" appearance. The market has not shown much change, best beef cattle of all kinds holding their own, while the plainer lots have been hard to move at shaded prices.

Choice to prime corn-fed yearlings are still quoted as high as \$10.50@11.50, and choice heavy beef up to \$9.00, but buyers have all backed away from the short-fed and warmed-up cattle, buying them very largely around \$6.00@6.50, or at about the same prices the best western rangers are bringing.

Bulk of the western grass cattle sell to both packers and feeder buyers at a spread of \$5.00@6.00, with common lots around \$4.25@4.75. The market for cows and heifers has shown no change of late, best grass heifers going at \$4.75@5.25, and best grass cows at \$4.50@5.00.

Two features have stood out in the hog market of late, light weights are becoming more numerous and do not command so much of a premium as they did while both packers and shippers are taking more kindly to the weighty offerings. Compared with a week ago the general situation is without noteworthy change, but there is an unmistakably bearish undertone to the trade and a very general impression that prices will work lower as soon as the expected winter run of hogs starts in.

There were less than 5,000 hogs here today and the market advanced 10@15c all around. Best light weights brought \$7.75, as against \$7.85 last Wednesday, and bulk of the trading was at \$6.50@7.50 against \$6.25@7.50 a week ago.

With somewhat reduced receipts of sheep and lambs and a consequently broader demand for them the market for fat stock is around 50@75c higher than it was a week ago. Fat lambs are quoted at \$7.75@8.75, yearlings at \$5.25@6.25, and ewes at \$3.50@4.75.

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LIVESTOCK PURCHASING AGENTS

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"IN THE HEART OF THE CORN BELT"

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Capital Ice Co., Jackson, Miss., is going to install new machinery shortly.

William J. Day is working out plans for the erection of an ice plant at Zanesville, O.

The Exeter Ice Co., Exeter, Col., will shortly begin to erect a cold storage warehouse.

Swanson Bros. have plans for the construction of an ice plant at New Britain, Conn.

Mayor C. J. Gregory of Marianna City, Ark., is planning the building a municipal ice plant.

J. V. Root is going to make some extensive improvements in his ice plant at Emporia, Kan.

Milward Howland and Frank Farman are about to build a new ice plant at Stoughton, Wis.

The Davenport Ice Co., Davenport, Ia.,

plans the construction of an ice plant to cost about \$75,000.

The Belton Ice and Refrigerator of Belton, Texas, has already begun to increase the capacity of its plant.

The Ligonier Artificial Ice Co. has been incorporated at Ligonier, Ind., and will put up an ice plant shortly.

C. W. Southward, president of the Wichita Ice and Cold Storage Co., is considering additions to the plant which will cost about \$200,000.

The D. C. Murphy Co., Inc., has been incorporated at Davenport, Ia., with a capital of \$50,000 to manufacture Refrigerating specialties.

The Sarasota Ice and Cold Storage Co., at Sarasota, Fla., are contemplating extensive improvements which will double their plant capacity.

The Wisconsin Ice and Coal Co., 214-216

West Water street, Milwaukee, Wis., are taking bids on the construction of a new ice plant to cost about \$100,000.

The Fowler Lake Ice and Fuel Co. of Oconomowoc, Wis., has bought the Consumers Ice Co. at that place and will make certain extensions in the business.

The Heaters & Freezers, Inc., has been incorporated at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of \$40,000 to manufacture refrigerating apparatus and other equipment.

The Hygienic Ice Co. of Atlantic City, N. J., has bought a site and is erecting an ice and cold storage plant at Pleasantville, N. J., which will cost about \$80,000.

The B. B. M. Ice & Refrigerating Machine Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$225,000. The president is J. Berry, 702 St. Antoine street, Detroit, Mich.

The Canton Ice Delivery Co., Canton, O., has secured a permit for the building of a new ice storage plant at 809 Navarre road, S. W. Canton, which will cost about \$60,000.

The Inwood Consumers' Ice Manufacturing Corporation has been incorporated with a capital of \$220,000 by S. C. Murray, E. Marks and N. F. Schmidt, 220 Broadway, New York City.

The State Ice Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$350,000 by L. and L. Jakobson and E. J. Stern, and is represented by Schwartz & Jakobson, 50 Nassau street, New York.

A new company has been organized at Fort Payne, Ala., for the purpose of building an ice plant. The leader in the enterprise is A. A. Miller, owner of the Fort Payne Light and Power company.

The Peoples Ice Co. of Pittsburgh, of which P. J. Walsh is president, Henry Fitzpatrick, secretary, and A. J. Schmitz, treasurer, is planning to put up a cold storage plant with a capacity of 6,000 tons.

The Union Ice and Coal Co., Foster street, Harrisburg, Pa., have completed plans for a new ice manufacturing plant, which is estimated to cost about \$200,000. The company is also planning the erection of a cold storage plant.

STIMULATING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION.

(Continued from page 19.)

freight rates, so let us see if this method will result in a freight saving. Thirteen bushels of corn would have to be moved a long distance to a primary grain market, so that means almost half a ton of freight as compared with only one hundred pounds of hog, and the hog needs only go to the nearest packer to find this buyer for cash.

"Moreover, the producer of livestock keeps his soil fertility up by reason of the fertilizer derived from livestock, so that his farm becomes more valuable as time passes. Surely no additional argument need be offered in support of this plan.

Raise Both Cotton & Livestock.

"I want to say that I do not believe all of you who live in the South realize its potential possibilities as a livestock and agricultural section. What we need is a tremendous awakening of the citizens of this section so that the South may promptly attain that development.

"It is not my purpose to urge the abandonment of cotton growing, for that crop will doubtless continue to hold its place. I do urge, however, that if you wish to raise cotton, you should also raise live-

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Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, Chemical Bldg.
Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.
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El Paso—R. E. Huthstener, 615 Mills Bldg.
Jacksonville—Jacksonville Whse. & Distributing Co.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
New York—Roesler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
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Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

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Providence—Edwin Knowles, 36 Custom House St.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.
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Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 67 Walbridge Ave.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

stock, thereby enabling you to grow more and better cotton.

"How many of you gentlemen know that your own state has more varieties of feed suitable for livestock than many of the so-called livestock states? Not only do you have the advantage of climate, but you can grow equally as good corn as those states. The more I see of this territory the more convinced I am that the time is at hand when the South will take the lead in livestock production.

"Georgia, with more than 310,000 farmers, of which over 180,000 are white, has less than 400 foreign born farmers. Therefore, you have no naturalization problem to confront you. While some foreigners may excel in truck farming, I am not prepared to admit that any nation can excel us in animal husbandry.

"Now as to quality breeding and its relation to success in agriculture. Obviously the ambition of every meat animal is to eventually be converted into first grade meat, and it is equally obvious that the better the grade the better the price that can be realized.

Value Added by Breeding.

"One government authority estimates that improved breeding would add one billion dollars annually to the value of our livestock crop, and that would mean some \$200 increase in revenue for every farm where stock is kept. Georgia has 300,000 livestock farms so that would add some sixty million dollars to the income of you farmers each year. Is that not worth an effort?

"In these days of economic pressure the man who wastes his time on scrub stock can never hope to attain any great success. He is much like a tailor who might go ahead making up clothes without regard to size and style. Such a tailor could only sell these clothes when necessity drove the buyers to his place of business. On the other hand his smart rivals who kept pace with the styles and carefully fitted their customers would get all of the trade and resultant profit.

"No product produced on the farm is so readily saleable for cash, and in no other product does the farmer receive so great a percentage of its manufactured value—that may sound like an amazing statement, but it is true, nevertheless.

"According to census figures the value of all manufactured products produced in Georgia in 1919 was \$693,556,000. Of this amount \$439,869,000, or 63.4 per cent, was paid out for raw materials. Now in the livestock industry of the country during the same year 88.8 per cent was paid out for raw materials. In other words, the packers used but 11.2 cents of each dollar out of which they paid the cost of operation and derived their profits.

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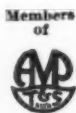
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may be marketed with so little difficulty or on so low a margin. In the year 1919 the industry which I represent paid out \$4,246,290,000 for their raw material, and practically all of this was for livestock.

Value of Industry to a City.

"Let me drive home to you Atlanta men just what a livestock market and the livestock industry means to city dwellers. To do this I will cite the case of another Southern city, which succeeded in getting a large munition plant located near there after a long and expensive campaign.

"For that plant \$90,000,000 was expended, and its opening was the occasion for a general holiday and much rejoicing.

The plant was opened in 1918 and today is being junked and dismantled. So much for that industry.

"In the same city is a livestock market which began in a modest way and gradually developed until today it is clearing the cost of that munition plant annually through the banks of that city. All of this is accomplished without fuss, and you gentlemen are sufficiently astute to recognize the value of such a permanent institution.

"The task of bringing up the standard of our Southern livestock is one where all of us must do our share. The major part of the work falls on the producer, but the bankers must help finance his operations

just as liberally as they do elsewhere. It has been demonstrated that livestock loans are among the safest. Millions of dollars are annually advanced, and rarely ever is a loan unpaid. Livestock producers are essentially honest and reliable people.

BONELESS BEEF AND SAUSAGE.

Those who talk about dullness in the sausage or boneless beef trade have not visited the plant of the Biron Packing Company, on West 45th street near the entrance to the Chicago Stock Yards. This modern and up-to-date plant is working to capacity, and its hustling heads, Leo J. Biron and Emmet Cavanaugh, have all they can do to take care of orders.



LEO J. BIRON.

Mr. Biron's experience in the business embraces almost every angle of the industry, in successive periods having been successfully engaged in the ownership of a string of retail meat markets, followed by a large wholesale business which terminated at the beginning of the late war when he operated one of the largest brokerage offices in the country, handling thousands of cars of meat to be fed to the "boys over there." He sold this business to engage in present line.



EMMET CAVANAUGH.

Mr. Cavanaugh has been a figure in Packingtown since 1899, when he obtained his first employment as office-boy for one of the largest packers. He traveled from Maine to Montana for another big packer, and has an extensive acquaintance in meat circles throughout the country. Up to five years ago he was associated with the Siegel-Heckinger Packing & Provision Company, covering a period of nine years.

The main business of the new company is specializing in boneless meats for sausage makers and in miscellaneous cuts for hotel and restaurant dealers, as well as looking after the needs of the retailer, both at home and abroad.

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NEW YORK

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TO GET MAXIMUM TRUCK MILEAGE.

(Continued from page 20.)

work which they must perform in supporting and propelling the truck and its load.

The illustration shows practically new dual tires from which the tread for a short distance was literally torn as the result of this practice. A truck will not stop as quickly in this manner as it will if the brakes are applied slowly and firmly. Improperly adjusted brakes will sometimes cause one wheel to lock, which grinds or tears off a section of the tire.

As soon as a truck starts to skid it should be steered if possible, in the direction of the skid. Trucks carefully driven will not skid ordinarily except under abnormal conditions.

Turning corners too rapidly increases the strain and wear on tires with a similar ultimate effect.

Running in Car Tracks.

Injuries resulting from running solid tires in car tracks are serious and readily apparent. Their construction does not permit of ready distribution of a part of the load to the lower flange of the rail, so the major part of the load is carried upon the upper section of the car rail. This throws the entire load on one half of the tire tread with the result that it is rapidly worn or broken away on that side, eventually leaving the tire, reduced by one-half, to carry the full load.

It is obvious that a tire will prematurely fail under these conditions.

Anti-Skid Devices.

The loose chain has been found the least injurious as it works itself around the wheel and provides an equal distribution of the wear and strains.

Stationary devices are most injurious because the wear and strain are constantly confined at the points of bearing.

The traction (rear) wheels are liable to spin more or less in slippery places and this produces a sharp blow on the tires where these devices are in contact.

It is advisable to use a device having numerous cross pieces as the wheel gains momentum between these points and the greater the distance the more severe the blow. Less injury will result if such devices are used only temporarily to pass over soft, slippery places. Great injury results from careless and continued use of anti-skid devices on pavements or hard roads where there is little or no need for them.

Wheels Out of Alignment.

The running of wheels out of alignment will grind down a solid tire much quicker than is commonly supposed.

The effect on the tread is caused by the continuous friction of the tire being partly dragged and partly rolled over the roadway. It can easily be detected as it grinds the tire off smoothly and leaves sharp

corners, as will be noted in the illustration.

The destruction of tires by this means of abuse is fairly common, as many operators rarely test the alignment of their wheels. Regular inspection would be positive tire insurance from this abuse and would be many times repaid by the additional mileage saved. A simple inspection is to parallel the front and rear axles and measure the distance between their centers. Unless done with accuracy and care the results are valueless.

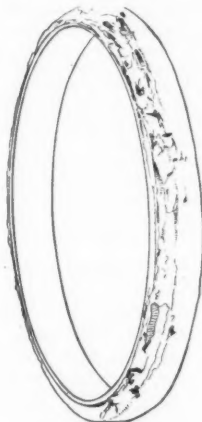
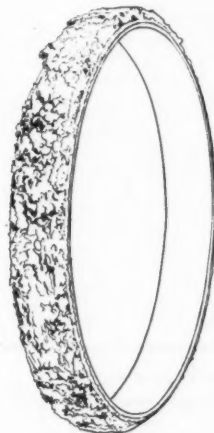
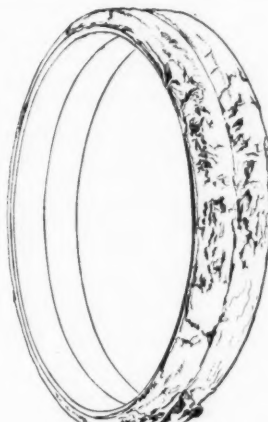
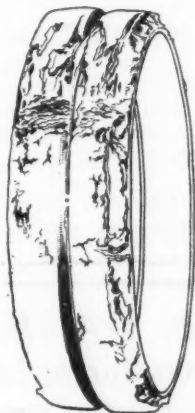
Bad Roads.

A bad road is obviously injurious to a solid tire. On a road with a rough surface the tire rests successfully on irregularities, which have the effect of overloading that particular portion of the tire.

The tread of the tire in the accompanying illustration shows the disintegrating effect of these momentary overloads as well as the places where pieces of rubber were actually cut out by running over crushed stone, loose brick and similar materials destructive to solid rubber tires.

Some roads have a disintegrating effect on truck tires owing to their extreme heat. Others produce a similar result owing to the nature of their composition.

How should beef be loaded to prevent damage in transit? Ask **THE BLUE BOOK**, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

**OVERLOADING****SPEEDING****SKIDDING****OUT OF ALIGNMENT****NEGLECTED CUTS****CAR TRACK ABUSE****CHAINS TOO TIGHT****BAD ROADS**

THE EFFECT OF IMPROPER TRUCK OPERATION ON SOLID TIRES.

Chicago Section

A. F. Rees of Hanover was in town this week.

A. J. Speiler of Celina has been in Chicago for a brief visit.

H. D. Moore, the well known packing-house products broker of Toronto, Canada, paid a visit to the city this week.

Packer's purchases of livestock at Chicago the first four days of this week totaled 20,912 cattle, 89,249 hogs and 45,363 sheep.

Harry P. Doyle, sales manager of the by-products department of Kingan and Company, Indianapolis, was in Chicago during the past week.

Henschien & McLaren, packinghouse architects and engineers, occupied their new and commodious headquarters at No. 1637 Prairie avenue this week.

Harry Mannheimer of the Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind., Fred J. Duffield of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia., were in town this week.

Milton Haas, vice president of the Pacific Bone, Coal and Fertilizing Company and the Texas Chemical Company, has paid a visit to Chicago on his way east from San Francisco.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, October 22, for shipments sold out, ranged from 7.00 cents to 20.00 cents per pound; average 11.31 cents per pound.

W. F. Eger, superintendent of Morris & Company's plant at Montevideo, Uruguay,

has been in Chicago, where he will spend part of his four months' vacation after some three years in South America.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, arrived in New York on the Aquitania last week from a trip to Europe. He spent several days in the East and reached Chicago on October 28. Mr. Wilson had been away nearly two months and enjoyed every minute of the time abroad.

Leo de Winter, manager of the Amsterdam Import & Export Association, of Amsterdam, Holland, is in Chicago this week looking after the interests of his concern, which distributes meat products and food-stuffs all over Europe. He is accompanied by Sidney J. Rich of New York, American representative of the company.

A. C. Lazerus, or "Laz," as he is more intimately known throughout the industry, has made a change, not in his good business methods nor in his pleasing personality, but in his place of business. Starting October 24th he assumed the duties of provision manager for that well-known concern, Cross, Roy & Saunders. Mr. Lazerus until recently was provision manager for Simons Day & Co.

Shipments of provisions from Chicago during the week ending Saturday, October 22, 1921, were as follows:

	Last Week	Last Year
Cured meats.....	20,075,000	27,339,000
Lard	11,358,000	13,229,000
Fresh meats.....	28,991,000	26,020,000
Pork	7,457	1,340
Canned meats.....	20,479	44,747

Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 1,508,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 13,687,000 lbs.; lard, 1,746,000 lbs.; pork, none.

The Hotel La Salle buzzed with butcher talk this week. It was the occasion of the annual convention of the National Butchers' & Packers' Supply Association, which was organized just a year ago, and which has been doing active work ever since in the interest of the trade. The

officers are: President, R. E. Ottenheimer, Baltimore, Md.; vice-president, Arthur Malling, Cleveland, O.; secretary and treasurer, Karl J. Gloekler, Pittsburgh, Pa.; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Wicke, New York City.

DAVID LEVI OPENS NEW PLANT.

One of the old established packing firms in Chicago opened its new packing plant at 39th street and Emerald avenue last Sunday. There was a big attendance all day long and visitors included most of the celebrities of Packingtown. Everybody was entertained in typical Levi fashion.

The firm was started 30 years ago by two brothers, David and Henry Levi. They began business in a small way in the Union Stock Yards and gradually developed their business until the premises in the yards was too small to adequately take care of their increasing trade. Two years ago they purchased the property at 39th street and Emerald avenue, extending back to the Chicago Junction Railroad tracks, and recently completed a modern fireproof packing plant for the slaughtering of cattle, sheep and calves.

The plant is one of the most modern in the country and is equipped to handle all their by-products. It is planned later on to enlarge the business by construction of a hog-killing plant.

The business is under the management of Henry Levi, president; Richard Levi, vice-president; Jerome Levi, secretary; and L. H. Loeb, treasurer.

FINANCING KANSAS LIVESTOCK.

To aid in financing Kansas livestock interests the War Finance Corporation has announced that it will make large advances to a new livestock company being organized by O. P. Byers of Hutchinson, Kan. This company will have a capital somewhere between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 and will finance the restocking with cattle of the farms of Southeastern Kansas.

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Joseph Stern & Sons,
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Mutton Co.
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Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacarco

Packinghouse Reminiscences

Tales of the Early Days in Chicago's Beef Killing Business

By John Neil Carbray.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the eleventh of a series of anecdotes of the old days in "Archer Road" and elsewhere in the beef killing district of Chicago, written by an old-timer who grew up as a boy in the cattle-killing gang and later became one of the champion beef butchers of his day. He is now an inspector in the employ of the federal government. His acquaintance includes pretty nearly every famous character of the early days of the packing business in Chicago, and his reminiscences should be read with interest by those who recall the old days or who would like to hear about them. The author prepared this series of articles especially for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.)

Early Beef Canning.

In the latter part of the seventies Jim Turner of Turner's packinghouse, on Archer road and Mary street, started up a beef canning industry. He employed a gang of butchers. Texas cattle was what he generally killed. Those killed in the morning would be cut in the afternoon. The same gang that did the killing, cut and boned the beef also. And when we were not killing or cutting, we would be sent to the canning room to put in our time.

The methods of canning in those days were primitive in the extreme, compared to the modern methods which are in vogue today. The conditions as regards sanitation were similar to those in the killing departments. The blame was fifty-fifty. Neglect more than anything else. The men did not give it any thought, neither did the management. The business flourished for a number of years and then collapsed.

Among the members of the gang of butchers was one "Jimmy" Meehan, a little red-headed Irishman. Jimmy was very irritable and cranky. One day we were engaged in cutting and boning beef in the cutting room. Jimmy was boning chucks. His knives were not cutting good, so he went away to grind and whet them. In his absence the boys placed a large iron spike under the shoulder ribs.

As everyone will admit, this is a contemptible trick. But there is always a "goat" in most gangs, and Jimmy was the "goat" in this one. He was not very popular as he had a snappy disposition and was always ready to fight. When he returned, this particular chuck that was mined, lay on the bench directly before him. He started in, and in the meantime some of us had filled our mouths with raw beef to keep from exploding.

When Jimmy came to that part where the spike was, he inserted the knife; the edge rolled over the spike. He tried it again, with the same result. Then he suspected something was wrong. The edge on the knife was completely turned over. He stopped and examined the chuck and found the spike. His eyes blazed with fury. He looked up and down the bench,

but everyone was working as if they were possessed.

In his rage he raised the knife and threw it with all his force to the floor. It so happened that his boots were standing near a box behind him, as Jimmy changed his rubber boots for his shoes when he went to the cutting room. The knife penetrated one of the boots and nailed it to the floor, destroying it entirely. It was nothing short of a miracle that prevented him from committing murder that day. But everything was settled amicably and peacefully. Jimmy was given a new pair of boots.

(To be continued.)

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 37.)

ping below \$4.00 and choice to prime corn-fed yearlings on the baby beef order landing well up toward prices paid for steer yearlings.

Canner and cutter cows are going mostly from \$2.75 to \$3.60. Fat bulls are a little higher than a week ago, but bolonga grades today lost the week's earlier gains. The latter sold mostly from \$3.40 to \$3.85 on today's market. Veal calves are generally 25c higher for the week, some showing more gain. Packers bought good and choice vealers up to \$11.50 to \$11.75 and paid up to \$12.00 today for a few.

Under pressure of liberal receipts, hog prices were forced downward the first part of the week until on Wednesday top light butchers dropped to \$7.85, although light lights made \$8.00. Chicago's receipts for the first four days this week at around 134,600, were 23,400 larger than the corresponding period a week ago, and 50,800 above the same time a year ago. The aggregate at ten markets for the same period totaled about 427,400, a gain of 39,100 over a week ago and 81,900 over a year ago. While the enlarged movement was partly seasonal, possible strike developments undoubtedly hurried many hogs to the shambles.

Quality of this week's arrivals was the best of any recent week, running largely to new crop hogs, resulting in lower average weights. Average weight of packing and shipping droves here last week at 240 lbs. was the lightest since the week ending June 18, and it seems certain that this week's average weight will run several pounds under last week. The proportion of pigs increased but the supply fell far short of trade requirements, resulting in pigs and light lights selling as much as 25 to 50c above top light butchers.

Today's practical top was \$8.10, paid for choice 210 to 220-lb. butchers, being 10c under the top a week ago. Choice 136-lb. underweights made \$8.40, however, and pigs sold up to \$8.50. The big houses bought liberally at the declines earlier in the week but balked at today's sharp upturn, resulting in a large holdover. Today's prices were generally steady with a week ago on lights, medium and heavy butchers, but mostly 25c higher on light

lights, pigs and packing sows, the latter having been comparatively scarce the past week.

Not only was there a marked decrease in receipts of both native and western sheep and lambs during the first four days this week as compared with the same period a week ago, but the proportion of desirable killers to the total receipts, particularly of range lambs, also was appreciably smaller. Strictly choice fat lambs, in fact, have been practically absent. Sellers seized the opportunity to raise prices and a gain was recorded on each of the first three days, while Thursday's transactions mostly were at Wednesday's levels. Most of the trading on fat lambs today was at prices from 50 to 75c higher than those of a week ago and stood around 25c below the high time a fortnight back. Fat sheep and yearlings are 25 to 50c above last week's levels.

The best fat Western lambs offered Wednesday and Thursday sold at \$9.00, though a strictly choice kind no doubt if offered would have scored a higher figure. Fed Western and choice native lambs also topped to packers at \$9.00 on those days, one load of prime natives to city butchers Wednesday, making \$9.10. Bulk of the fat native lambs Thursday cleared at \$8.50 to \$8.75, mostly the higher figure. Cull natives are selling mostly at \$6.00, a few up to \$6.25.

Yearlings are arriving in increased numbers. A choice string from Montana, averaging around 100 lbs., brought \$7.25 Wednesday, while a weightier kind is selling at \$6.50 to \$6.75. Range wethers went at \$5.50 to \$5.75. High spot on fat ewes was \$5.50, paid by a packer Tuesday for a choice lot for a special order, but \$5.00 is taking a choice kind of fat natives averaging 120 lbs. and under, and a good to choice 150-lb. kind is bringing \$3.50 or thereabouts, culls on down to \$2.00 and under, canners at \$1.00 and below.

John W. Hall

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	9.00	9.40	9.39	9.40
Oct.	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	9.25	9.25	9.22½	9.22½
Oct.	9.25	9.25	9.22½	9.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Oct.	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	9.00	9.40	9.39	9.40
Oct.	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	9.25	9.25	9.22½	9.22½
Oct.	9.25	9.25	9.22½	9.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Oct.	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	9.00	9.40	9.39	9.40
Oct.	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	9.25	9.25	9.22½	9.22½
Oct.	9.25	9.25	9.22½	9.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Oct.	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	9.00	9.40	9.39	9.40
Oct.	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	9.25	9.25	9.22½	9.22½
Oct.	9.25	9.25	9.22½	9.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Oct.	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	9.00	9.40	9.39	9.40
Oct.	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	9.25	9.25	9.22½	9.22½
Oct.	9.25	9.25	9.22½	9.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Oct.	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	9.00	9.40	9.39	9.40
Oct.	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	9.25	9.25	9.22½	9.22½
Oct.	9.25	9.25	9.22½	9.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Oct.	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½	8.07½

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 17	26,828	3,181	31,584	50,221
Tuesday, Oct. 18	12,288	3,253	32,858	17,221
Wednesday, Oct. 19	14,172	1,558	15,913	40,933
Thursday, Oct. 20	15,277	3,478	31,350	23,052
Friday, Oct. 21	4,544	1,001	19,615	17,594
Saturday, Oct. 22	500	200	5,000	5,000

Total this week, 73,609 12,651 135,800 153,671

Previous week 64,923 11,450 128,001 130,433

Year ago 64,244 12,940 119,080 94,954

Two years ago 92,646 14,294 155,110 158,824

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, Oct. 17	4,752	629	6,486	1,677
Tuesday, Oct. 18	4,715	262	6,285	7,143
Wednesday, Oct. 19	4,572	134	4,174	12,852
Thursday, Oct. 20	15,277	3,478	31,350	23,052
Friday, Oct. 21	5,484	241	7,350	15,772
Saturday, Oct. 22	500	59	3,000	1,000

Total this week, 25,762 1,445 34,350 52,795

Previous week 24,196 1,228 29,910 43,250

Year ago 25,210 1,916 12,145 32,800

Two years ago 29,670 2,291 6,801 50,137

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Oct. 22:

1921. 2,218,466 2,402,756

1920. 2,218,466 2,402,756

Hogs 6,308,514 5,875,939

Sheep 3,875,824 3,137,624

Horses 28,392 38,450

Cattle 212,588 209,409

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

Week ending Oct. 22 535,090 22,561,000

Previous week 468,000 22,048,000

Cor. week, 1920 408,000 24,832,000

Cor. week, 1919 520,000 24,832,000

Cor. week, 1918 539,000 24,081,000

Cor. week, 1917 414,000 20,611,000

Cor. week, 1916 388,000 23,400,000

Cor. week, 1915 387,000 20,712,000

Cor. week, 1914 480,000 18,522,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending

Oct. 22, 1921, with comparisons:

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

This week 287,000 365,000 355,000

Previous week 250,000 328,000 349,000

1920 282,000 336,000 271,000

1919 380,000 397,000 413,000

1918 300,000 409,000 329,000

1917 288,000 309,000 292,000

1916 306,000 329,000 357,000

1915 245,000 281,000 291,000

1914 174,000 396,000 365,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to

Oct. 22, 1921, comparisons:

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

1921 2,278,000 17,474,000 9,743,000

1920 2,278,000 18,026,000 8,968,000

1919 2,415,000 20,290,000 11,449,000

1918 10,159,000 19,582,000 9,714,000

1917 8,729,000 16,790,000 8,137,000

1916 7,292,000 19,017,000 9,410,000

1915 6,214,000 15,072,000 8,923,000

Calves counted as cattle at Omaha and St. Joseph.

Chicago packers, hog slaughter for week ending

Oct. 22, 1921:

Armour & Co. 13,500

Anglo-American 6,000

Swift & Co. 13,500

Hammond Co. 7,400

Morris & Co. 9,900

Wilson & Co. 8,900

Boyd-Latham 4,800

Western Packing Co. 8,500

Roberts & Oake 4,400

Miller & Hart 3,700

Independent Packing Co. 4,000

Prennau Packing Co. 4,500

Wm. Davies Co. 1,500

Others 14,100

Total 104,700

Previous week	101,700
Year ago	115,800
Two years ago	140,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Oct. 22	\$ 7.80	\$ 7.70	\$ 4.65	\$ 8.35
Previous week	8.10	7.90	4.75	8.85
Cor. week, 1920	18.50	18.50	6.30	12.00
Cor. week, 1919	18.50	13.10	9.20	15.25
Cor. week, 1918	14.40	16.25	10.40	15.70
Cor. week, 1917	11.40	15.55	11.00	16.85
Cor. week, 1916	9.95	10.05	7.50	10.50
Cor. week, 1915	8.75	7.15	5.65	8.75
Cor. week, 1914	9.20	7.40	5.40	7.75
Cor. week, 1913	8.40	8.05	4.60	7.10
Cor. week, 1912	7.80	7.83	4.00	6.70
Cor. week, 1911	6.65	6.19	3.55	5.70

Market quotations at Chicago:

CATTLE.

Prime steers	\$9.50@11.50
Good to choice heavy steers	8.00@10.00
Fair to good steers	6.90@9.25
Yearlings, fair to choice	8.50@12.40
Feeding steers	5.00@6.75
Helfers	5.00@6.00
Fair to good cows	3.50@5.00
Good choice cows	5.00@6.50
Canners	1.75@3.00
Cutters	2.85@3.50
Holstein bulls	3.00@4.15
Heavy calves	3.50@7.00
Good to choice calves	9.00@12.00

HOGS.

Choice light butchers	\$7.50@8.00
Medium weight butchers	7.40@7.90
Heavy butchers, 275-325 lbs.	7.00@7.90
Fair to fancy light	7.25@8.40
Heavy packing	6.50@7.00
Light packing	6.00@6.50
Pigs	6.75@8.40

SHEEP.

Western lambs	\$8.00@9.25
Native lambs	7.50@9.00
Feeding lambs	6.00@8.00
Cull lambs	4.00@6.00
Yearlings	5.00@7.25
Wethers	3.50@5.50
Ewes	2.00@5.00

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending Oct. 22, 1921, with comparisons:

	Week Oct. 22.	Week Oct. 15.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	2,700	2,700
Cows, carcasses	425	415
Hogs, carcasses	216	92
Veal, carcasses	1,275	1,365
Lambs, carcasses	8,929	13,256
Mutton, carcasses	1,800	1,900
Pork, lbs.	498,439	500,538
Local slaughters:		
Cattle	1,910	2,520
Calves	1,978	1,737
Sheep	7,384	7,384
Hogs	22,185	20,350

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end	30	25	17
Rib roast, light end	32	28	19
Chuck roast	22	18	10
Steaks, round	35	30	20
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	35	25	25
Steaks, porterhouse	32	42	28
Steaks, flank	30	25	13
Beef stew, chuck	20	18	12
Corned briskets, boneless	25	20	10
Corned plates	32	10	10
Corned rump, boneless	28	28	21

Lamb.

	Good.	Fair.
Hindquarters	30	20
Legs	33	25
Stews	15	12½
Chops, shoulder	22	18
Chops, rib and loin	40	25

Mutton.

	18	15
Legs	18	15
Shoulders	15	10
Chops, rib and loin	30	30

Pork.

	@31	@28	@20	@35	@18	@22	@12½	@12
Loin, whole, 8@10 avg.								
Loin, whole, 11 and over								
Chops								
Shoulders								
Butts								
Spare ribs								
Hocks								
Leaf lard, unrendered								

Veal.

	25	@30	@28	@20	@35	@18	@22	@12½	@12
Hindquarters									
Forequarters									
Legs									
Stews									
Shoulders									
Cutlets									
Rib and loin chops									

Butchers' Offal.

	@ 3½	@ 1½	@ 25	@ 15	@ 12	@ 8
Suet						
Shop fat						
Bones, per 100 lbs.						
Calf skins						
Kips						
Deacons, each						

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St. . . . New York

LARD CANS

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native, steers.....	17 1/4 @ 18 1/4
Good native steers.....	16 1/4 @ 17
Medium steers.....	15 @ 16 1/2
Hedders, good.....	14 @ 15 1/2
Cows.....	13 @ 14 1/2
Hind quarters, choice.....	7 @ 11 1/2
Fore quarters, choice.....	6 @ 12

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loin, No. 1.....	@ 30
Steer Loin, No. 2.....	@ 28
Steer Short Loin, No. 1.....	@ 35
Steer Short Loin, No. 2.....	@ 35
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@ 25
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@ 24
Cow Loin.....	13 @ 21
Cow Short Loin.....	16 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	13 @ 18
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 22
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 18
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 15
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 10
Steer Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 12 1/2
Steer Ribs, No. 4.....	@ 11 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 10
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 9
Cow Chucks.....	8 1/2 @ 10
Cow Chunks.....	@ 6
Steer Plates.....	@ 7 1/2
Medium Plates.....	@ 7
Briskets, No. 1.....	@ 16
Briskets, No. 2.....	@ 12
Steer Navel Ends.....	@ 5
Cow Navel Ends.....	@ 4 1/2
Fore Shanks.....	@ 4
Hind Shanks.....	@ 4
Rolls.....	21 @ 23
Strip Loin, No. 1.....	@ 25
Strip Loin, No. 2.....	@ 25
Strip Loin, No. 3.....	@ 12
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	@ 30
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	@ 28
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@ 17
Rump Butts.....	@ 17
Flank Steaks.....	@ 20
Boneless Chunks.....	@ 10
Shoulder Clods.....	@ 15
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 8
Trimnings.....	@ 8

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	7 @ 8
Heart.....	2 1/2 @ 6
Tongues.....	25 @ 30
Sweetbreads.....	24 @ 28
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	4 @ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@ 6
Livers.....	7 @ 9
Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 8

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	18 @ 19
Good Carcass.....	14 @ 17
Good Saddle.....	20 @ 28
Good Racks.....	10 @ 13
Medium Racks.....	5 @ 6

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	7 @ 8
Sweetbreads.....	52 @ 58
Calf Livers.....	27 @ 35

Lamb.

Choice Lamb.....	@ 18
Medium Lamb.....	@ 16
Choice Saddle.....	@ 23
Medium Saddle.....	@ 20
Choice Fores.....	@ 13
Medium Fores.....	@ 10
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@ 30
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 15
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25 @ 28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	@ 7
Light Sheep.....	@ 10
Heavy Saddle.....	@ 9
Light Saddle.....	@ 12 1/2
Heavy Fores.....	@ 8
Light Fores.....	@ 6
Mutton Legs.....	@ 16
Mutton Loin.....	@ 10
Mutton Stew.....	@ 5
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 18
Sheep Heads, each.....	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@ 13 1/2
Pork Loin.....	@ 24
Leaf Lard.....	@ 10 1/2
Tenderloins.....	@ 52
Spare Ribs.....	@ 11
Butts.....	@ 16
Hocks.....	@ 12
Trimnings.....	@ 6
Extra lean trimmings.....	@ 15
Tails.....	@ 7 1/2
Shoulders.....	@ 6
Pigs' Feet.....	@ 6
Pigs' Heads.....	@ 7
Blade Bones.....	@ 9
Rind Meat.....	@ 12
Cheek Meat.....	6 @ 7 1/2
Hoe Mera, per lb.....	4 @ 6
Neck Bones.....	@ 13 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 13
Pork Hearts.....	@ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 5 1/2
Pork Tongues.....	@ 12
Tip Bones.....	@ 9
Tail Bones.....	@ 8
Reins.....	@ 8
Back fat.....	12 @ 13
Hams.....	@ 10
Chans.....	@ 11
Belies.....	@ 16

SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna.....	@ 12 1/2
Polonia, large, long, round, in casing.....	@ 12 1/2
Choice Bologna.....	@ 13

Frankfurters.....	@ 19
Liver Sausage.....	@ 16
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	@ 17
Mixed Sausage.....	@ 15 1/2
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	@ 13
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	@ 16
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@ 16
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@ 22
Polish Sausage.....	@ 14
Garlic Sausage.....	@ 14
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@ 17 1/2
Country Fresh Sausage.....	@ 16
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 20
Luncheon Roll.....	@ 15
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@ 15
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	@ 30
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	@ 16
Loin Roll, cooked.....	@ 30

Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods.....	@ 39
Beef Casings Salami.....	@ 37
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@ 41
Capri.....	@ 33
Holsteiner.....	@ 23
Peppetoni, long links.....	@ 31
Farmer.....	@ 32

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kts.....	@ 1.05
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/2.....	2.30 @ 10.15
Pork link, kts.....	@ 1.82
Pork link, 1/4 @ 1/2.....	2.40 @ 10.50
Polish Sausage, kts.....	@ 1.84
Frankfurters, 1/4 @ 1/2.....	2.40 @ 10.50
Frankfurters, kts.....	@ 1.70
Rood Sausage, kts.....	@ 1.70
Rood Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2.....	2.20 @ 9.75
Liver Sausage, kts.....	@ 1.53
Liver Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2.....	2.00 @ 9.00
Head Cheese, kts.....	@ 1.75
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/2.....	2.30 @ 10.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 20-lb. barrels.....	\$16.00
Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	13.00
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.00
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	18.50
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	17.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	24.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	48.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	42.00
Pork Tongues, barrels.....	68.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Per doz.
Corned beef.....	\$2.25	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$15.00	
Roast beef.....	2.25	3.25	3.25	15.00	
Roast mutton.....	2.40	4.75	4.75	18.50	
Sliced dried beef.....	\$2.35	4.50	4.50	62.00	
Ox tongue, whole.....	1.50	15.00	15.00	62.00	
Lunch Tongue.....	2.35	3.40	3.40	29.00	
Corn beef hash.....	1.50	3.10	4.50		
Roast beef hash.....					
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.50	2.35	4.50		
Vienna style sausage.....	1.15	2.25			
Luncheon sausage.....	1.20				
Breakfast Sausage.....		2.00	3.50		
Veal loaf, med. size.....				2.00	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$3.30
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	11.50
10-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@ 23.00
Plate Beef.....	@ 20.00
Rollette.....	@ 24.00
Rump Butts.....	@ 20.00
Mess Pork.....	@ 25.00
Clear Fat Bacon.....	@ 24.50
Family Back Pork.....	@ 28.50
Bean Pork.....	@ 18.00

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@ 14
Pure Lard.....	@ 12 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@ 1 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	@ 1 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c over tierces.....	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solis, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 21
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.....	@ 21 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	@ 16
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@ 21

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 14.00
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 14 avg.....	@ 13.75
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 13.00
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 14.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@ 12.00
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@ 10.25
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 10.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 6 avg.....	@ 11.00
Extra Short Clears.....	@ 11.25
Extra Short Ribs.....	@ 11.25
Short Clears.....	@ 12.00
Butts.....	@ 9.25

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	25 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Regular Hams.....	24 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Chans, 4 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@ 15 1/2
Chans, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@ 15
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 avg.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	29 1/2 @ 36
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip.....	@ 17 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg. and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	21 1/2 @ 22
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg. and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@ 23
Dried Beef Insides.....	@ 40
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 42
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@ 26
Dried Beef Sets.....	@ 44
Skinned Rolled Hams.....	@ 60

Regular Boiled Hams.....	@ 34
Boiled Chans.....	@ 27
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@ 38
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@ 20

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef Rounds, per set.....	@ 25
Beef Export Rounds.....	@ 38
Beef Middles, per set.....	@ 35
Beef Wessands, per piece.....	@ 21
Beef Wessands.....	@ 14
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 1.50
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	@ 1.25
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	@ 1.10
Hog Casings, f. o. b. extra narrow.....	@ 1.75
Hog Middles, per set.....	@ 17
Hog Bungs, export.....	@ 21
Hog Bungs, large.....	@ 15
Hog Bungs, medium.....	@ 11
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	@ 7
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	@ 5
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	@ 7
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	@ 7
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	@ 7

FERTILIZERS.

	Per Unit.
Ground dried blood.....	\$3.25 @ 3.35
Un-ground and crushed blood.....	2.85 @ 3.10
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	3.00 @ 3.15
Hoofmeal.....	2.50 @ 2.55
Ground tankage, 10 to 11%.....	2.00 @ 2.90
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 to 9%.....	2.50 @ 2.65
Crushed and un-ground tankage.....	2.25 @ 2.60
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	28.00 @ 30.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	22.50 @ 24.00
Un-ground steamed bone.....	17.50 @ 19.00
Un-ground bone tankage.....	13.00 @ 14.00

HORNS, HOOPS AND BONES

No. 1 horns.....	\$235.00 @ 255.00
No. 2 horns.....	175.00 @ 215.00
No. 3 horns.....	100.00 @ 150.00
Hoofs, black.....	25.00 @ 30.00
Hoofs, striped.....	35.00 @ 40.00
Hoofs, white.....	50.00 @ 50.00
Grinding hoofs.....	22.00 @ 24.00
Round shin bones, heavies.....	65.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, lights.....	55.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, heavies.....	60.00 @ 70.00
Flat shin bones, lights.....	50.00 @ 60.00
Thigh bones, heavies.....	65.00 @ 75.00
Thigh bones, lights.....	60.00 @ 70.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles.....	23.00 @ 25.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	@ 9.60
Prime, steam, loose.....	@ 9.00
Leaf.....	@ 10.00
Compound.....	@ 11
Neutral lard.....	14 @ 14 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Tallow.....	8 @ 7 1/2
Crude, yellow, loose.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A, white, loose.....	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Oleo stock.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lard oil, loose, per gal.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Corn oil, loose.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Soya bean oil, seller, tank, f. o. b. coast.....	1 1/2 @ 7 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Choice country.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Packers, prime, loose.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Packers, No. 2.....	4 @ 4 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6 1/2 @ 7
White, "A" loose.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "P".....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Fine, naphtha extracted.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Crackling.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Proton.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' foot grease.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Garbage grease, loose.....	3 @ 3 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Glycerine, candle.....	9 @ 9 1/2

CATTLESEED OILS.

White, deodorized, pkgs.....	11 @ 11 1/2
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
P. S. Y., soap, grade, loose.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 65 f. o. b. Tex.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Soap stock, loose, 60% f. s. Chicago.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Hydrogenated oil.....	10 @ 10 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.45 @ 1.47 1/2
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.60 @ 1.65
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	1.65 @ 1.67 1/2
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....	2.00 @ 2.02 1/2
White Oak Lard Tierces.....	2.15 @ 2.20
White Oak Ham Tierces.....	@ 2.45

CIRING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@ 7 1/2
Bags.....	@ 7 1/2
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@ 8 1/2
Bags.....	@ 8 1/2
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. P., carload.....	@ 5
Sacks.....	@ 4 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. P., less than carload.....	@ 5 1/2
Ribs.....	@ 5 1/2</

Retail Section

Wisconsin Retail Market Men Meet

The keynote of the official proceedings of the convention of the Wisconsin Retail Market Men's Association, which was held at Racine, Wis., October 23 and 24, 1921, was organization. This was brought home to the delegates by the leading speakers, among whom were President J. F. Seng of the United Master Butchers of America, and John T. Russell, chairman of the Meat Council of Chicago. The social side of the convention, according to the vote of all, was a complete success.

The proceedings began with the reception of the delegates on Sunday at 10 a. m., which gave everyone a chance to get acquainted. The men had a further opportunity at an afternoon smoker, while the ladies during the convention period were entertained by the ladies' auxiliary of Racine at a theater party.

At the banquet there were some three hundred guests present and the gathering was a very enthusiastic one. President Gaiser of the Racine association welcomed the visitors in a graceful speech and introduced National President Seng, who was the toastmaster of the occasion. During the evening a musical program was rendered by several talented musicians.

The first business session on Monday morning was presided over by President Jacob Herman. After accepting the welcome of Racine, the chairman introduced National President Seng, who earnestly urged the benefits of organization for all retailers.

The next speaker was ex-President John T. Russell of Chicago, who traced the history of the Retail Market Men's Association and pointed out how it had succeeded as the result of hard work. He congratulated the trade on the selection of president for the current year. In closing, Mr. Russell advocated the systematizing of business and cited some examples of the good that had resulted.

The report of Secretary Emil Priebe for the past year showed great progress both in the number of members, which now totals about 600, and in the legislative measures that the association has put through. The work of organizing new local associations had been gratifying in its results. One of the features that was mentioned as of special interest was the setting up of the Milwaukee Meat Council in July.

The crowning feature of the association work was, the secretary said, the fire insurance feature which has steadily increased the scope of its work and benefits. He said concerning it:

Marketmen's Mutual Fire Insurance.

"It is with pride that we point to our fire insurance company as the crowning feature of our organization. A year ago today we had \$907,150 worth of fire insurance on our books, the premiums thereon amounting to \$8,411.91. We have steadily increased this business until today we have in force \$1,279,600, with premiums

amounting to \$10,200. Our assets a year ago amounted to \$9,351.36. Today they are \$16,683.19. Our losses for the year were \$5.27. Total amount of our losses the four years we have been in force are \$245.66.

"We are paying a dividend of 25 per cent to our policy-holders at the present time but the prospects of increasing this dividend to 33½ per cent for the ensuing year are very bright."

Butchers' Leader Urges Organization

At the State convention of the Wisconsin Retail Market Men's Association, held at Racine this week, President J. F. Seng of the United Master Butchers of America in his address pointed out that the aim of all was the betterment of trade conditions. He said this could be accomplished in two ways; first, by those in each community forming a trade organization of the master butchers which the national organization would always be glad to aid; and second, by greater attention to and support of trade papers, by taking their advice and keeping subscriptions paid up:

President Seng's address in full follows: My dear fellow butchers of the Wisconsin Retail Market Men's Association:

When our forefathers the early pioneers of this country, came over to make their fortune, they had in most cases to leave a good home, pleasant surroundings and family ties by which they were bound by love and affection. What for? To make a better home for their families. In many instances they themselves did not derive any great benefit out of the change, but their children did. How often do we ponder over the great sacrifices they have made, the hardships they endured to make this a better country to live in. Were they not the foundation to our present welfare and happiness?

May I call your attention, master butchers of Wisconsin, and I will include the master butchers of America, to the fact that we are to a certain extent in the same position that our forefathers were in as pioneers in organization work.

Our aim is the betterment of our trade conditions, to teach better business methods, elevate the standards of the meat trade, inculcate a higher standard in the ways of doing business, teach better book-keeping methods. In other words, we are advocating true business ethics to a level where they will be recognized by everyone to be of the highest standard, and commanding the respect of the world at large.

No man need ever fear a competitor who does business in a businesslike way. The old idea of trying to make the customer believe she is getting something for nothing is poor business practice. Enlighten your customers to the fact that your endeavor is to give them the best of quality and service, and in return you are to receive a fair return over and above

Among the resolutions voted unanimously was one to President Harding urging him to use all his influence to bring about disarmament.

There were many interesting discussions at the meetings and some very practical points cleared up. When finally adjournment was taken it was realized that the convention had been one of the most successful in the history of the association.

your entire business expenses, for services rendered.

Cooperation and Fair Dealing.

The sooner we all realize that no one gets anything for nothing, the customer included, and that we all pay a price according to the value of an article, and the demand for the article; the sooner we have that fair and square spirit prevailing between retailers, retailers and wholesalers, retailers and customers, the better for all concerned, and the sooner we join together to go to the funeral of underhand methods and business deceptions.

Be fair and honest and sincere in your business methods, keep books, take stock once a month in order that you may know whether or not you are making money or losing it. The month is not a whole year, therefore if you find a larger profit than you think you are entitled to, reduce prices, and if too low, increase them accordingly.

Take your lessons from the big fellow in all branches of business, copy his system and ways of doing business and be successful. This is what organization wants to teach you, for such reasons as the above stated, you should belong to an organization. To rub elbows with your competitor, get acquainted with him, become real friends and neighbors.

Learn from one another, teach one another better, honest and unselfish business methods. Set up a standard of ethics that you can practice and live up to. Education is the only thing that can bring our business associations to the proper standard. By living up to this we shall all become good business men. For after all that is the goal all of us are after.

I often wish I could inculcate some of my forty years' experience in association work into some of the so-called wise ones who think they don't need contact with their fellow butchers, or association, or trade papers, but where most of us can obtain broader views, learn more, and get more help to solve business problems than by any other methods.

Trade Papers and Association Work.

I urgently solicit your constant attention to trade papers and association work, and you will never be classed as a "has been." Take active part in association work, be a pioneer, be progressive in everything, and don't be afraid of doing a good turn to a fellow butcher. For as ye sow so shall ye reap. Let progress and service be our slogan from now on.

There will always be backsliders to let the other fellow do the work and bear the brunt of the attacks. You will find them in every city—yes, in every village—but I say you will all get together through a trade organization. If a few of you have

What is the average shrinkage of beef in the cooler? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

to do the work, keep on in the same spirit that our forefathers worked, saved and strived to make you and me what we are today, and our country the pride of the world. It was their organization of "stick to it and fight if necessary" that makes us so proud of our country.

Get busy, you men of all cities in this great United States; form a master butchers' association. The National association will always be ready to assist you.

There is a great necessity for organization. I can see the handwriting on the wall. Your government wants you to be organized. In a few weeks there will be a report out on the activities of the retail meat industry. If that report should be faulty or contain something that would need explaining, you could not expect to rectify it individually. But collectively you would be a factor. Be wise; don't wait for trouble, forestall it.

Take the advice of your trade papers; don't throw them into the waste basket, but read them; and last, but not least, see that your subscription is renewed and promptly paid for. For next to your associations they are your best friends.

Beginning with the new year let us see what can be done to make our trade relations the best, our association the biggest. It will mean work all over this country. I am willing to do my share.

This being the prevailing spirit it ought not to be hard. There will be some backsliders; they will be the first ones to complain when their city, state or national government passes unfavorable laws that will injure their business.

Keep a watchful eye on your lawmakers; it will pay. They all mean well, but are ignorant of the needs of yours and my business. They will be grateful to us if we show them the right way.

Remember, Master Butchers of the United States, January 2, 1922, is going to be the opening of a campaign for increased membership; therefore all you master butchers get busy; you will learn very shortly that you need the association more than it needs you. Let us be cheerful and happy about this, and success will be our reward.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Joe Darrer will open a meat market next month at El Cajon, Cal.

J. L. Barton has bought the Quality meat market at Trenton, Mo.

Frank Parizo has fitted up a new meat market at Salisbury, Vt.

C. E. Dale has engaged in the meat business in Hill City, Kas.

A. C. Chapman meat market at Elmwood, Wis. was destroyed by fire.

H. H. Hebrand will move his meat market to Wall street, Richmond, Cal.

J. W. Cooper & Son have engaged in the meat business at Plainville, Kas.

J. W. Purser has opened a meat market on St. John's avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.

J. T. Brinson now owns the City meat market on Main street, Morganfield, Ky.

G. R. Greber has moved his meat market to 104 North Main street, Fairfield, Ia.

M. C. Snyder has sold out his meat and grocery business at Greensburg, Kas.

A new meat market will shortly be opened at Lancaster, Pa., by Brubaker and Miller.

Wells Bros. have added a meat market to their grocery business at Knoxville, Tenn.

A new meat market has been opened at 124 W. Main street, Alhambra, Cal. by B. W. Nevin.

Biehler & Jacoby's meat market at Cedar Grove, Wis., has been bought by John Dees.

W. E. Baum and Sam Barney have recently purchased a meat market at Grand Forks, N. D.

Fritz Nuber and Edward Werth are starting a meat market at 123 Midway, Watertown, S. D.

The meat market at Grammer, Ind.,

How John Trudel Freed Himself from Income Tax Worries

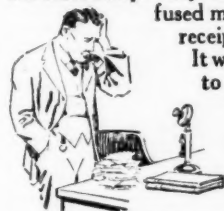
John dropped wearily into the chair at his modest desk after a long day. He was obviously troubled. During the afternoon a revenue officer had called on a neighbor and asked to be shown the books of account. He wanted to see that a correct income tax return would be made.



"Suppose he should stop in here," thought John. "I couldn't show him satisfactory records. I should have kept a set of double entry books, I suppose, but I couldn't keep track of them myself with all I have on my hands, and I couldn't afford a bookkeeper."

John Sees a Ray of Hope

He sorted hopelessly through the confused mass of bills and receipts on his desk. It would take weeks to arrange them to



"Suppose he should stop in here."

the satisfaction of the revenue officer — and they wouldn't be complete. In the pile of papers he came upon a circular. It described a Simplified System of Business Accounting. John read it eagerly. "For \$6.00," the circular said, "you can eliminate your income tax worries. Have an accurate account of your business at all times, without an expert bookkeeper — and without a complicated set of books. Even an inexperienced clerk could make the few simple entries in the plainly labeled spaces in spare moments any time during the day."

He didn't read further. He looked hastily through for the name of the publisher. He sent his check and received the system — complete in one book, and found it simpler and easier to understand than the publishers claimed. In ten minutes

after he received it he had grasped it perfectly. The book now takes care of all his income tax worries and he is ready for the revenue officer at any time.

Don't wait until you have had a similar experience. Mail the coupon with your check for \$6.00. Examine the book — see its simplicity for yourself. Keep your records in it for thirty days if you wish. Then, if you don't think it is the simplest and most comprehensive system yet devised, notify us and we will refund your money and pay return postage on the book.

SHOLTY PRINTING COMPANY
1751 Van Buren St. Chicago, Illinois

COUPON

SHOLTY PRINTING CO.,
1751 Van Buren St., Chicago.

Send me one copy Simplified System of Business Accounting. I enclose \$6 (check or money order.) It is agreed that I may return the System any time within 30 days if not satisfactory.

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....

State.....

owned by A. A. Phillips was badly damaged by fire recently.

E. F. Brierton, of Emporia, has purchased the meat market of J. M. King at Burlington, Kas.

Frank Studdert and Jack Felton have opened a butcher shop in the Plumley Bldg, Byron, Cal.

Alex. Weltz has sold his interest in the meat firm of Weltz & Staab, Hays City, Kas. to his partner.

Schrack's grocery and meat market on West Main street, Alhambra, Cal. is now open to the public.

U. S. Conner is building an extension to his meat market at 400 East Laurent street, Topeka, Kas.

J. Simmons has opened a fresh and cured meat market at 1205 First street, Moundsville, W. Va.

W. C. and J. H. Goodman will open a general store including meats in the Al. D. Meyers building, Ely, Nev.

Gerald Dobbratz and Bernard Murrfieldt will conduct a meat market at 1033 North Fourth street, Watertown, Wis.

The Jefferies meat market have moved

into their new quarters at Cedar and Adams streets, Jacksonville, Fla.

Clinton Redard and brother Wirt E. will open a grocery and meat market at 704 E. Grand avenue, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Manuel F. Cambra has taken a new location and will open in the Santa Rosa Market, 318 Fourth street, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Armstrong & Ketchum is a new firm that has embarked in the grocery and meat business on North Main street, Lewisburg, Tenn.

D. Iscovitz & Bros. have consolidated with Adolph Prince of Reading and have bought the Haley meat market, Center and Orange streets, Pottsville, Pa.

F. W. Bell, who has been conducting a grocery and wholesale fruit and vegetable house on the East Side, Martin, Tenn., has added a first class meat market.

Williams and Allen, dealers in groceries and meats, have disposed of their business at 593 S. Irvine avenue, Sharon, Pa., to the Renshaw and Shook company. Renshaw and Shook will continue to operate their grocery business at 350 Vine avenue.

New York Section

General John R. Gunn of Gunn's, Ltd., Toronto, was in New York this week.

V. D. Skipworth, vice-president, Wilson & Company, Chicago, was in New York this week.

E. A. Tamblin, cattle buying department, Swift & Company, Chicago, was in the city last week.

D. Moog, manager of the Wilson plant at Philadelphia, was a visitor to New York the latter part of last week.

C. Fowler, manager, branch house department, Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, was a visitor to the city this week.

Frank P. Burck, the big Brooklyn retailer of 142 Smith street, will open a large corner store in Prospect Park West next week.

Donald Mackenzie, superintendent's office, Swift & Company, Chicago, gladdened New York this week with his presence.

A. F. Grimm, president Ye Olde New York Branch, and national treasurer of the United Master Butchers of America, spent his fifty-second birthday last Tuesday evening quietly in his home with a few friends.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, October 22 on shipments sold out, ranged from 9c to 19c per pound, and averaged 12.58 cents per pound.

A. W. McLaren, superintendent, traffic department, W. T. S. White of the poultry department, M. Brand of the smoked meat department, J. R. Stephenson, selected meats, and John N. Lee, legal department, of Morris & Company, Chicago, were in New York during the week.

An informal meeting of the Wilson Fellowship Club was held on Tuesday evening in the offices of the company to discuss plans for the annual entertainment. Since the members could not decide whether to make this a masquerade or a beefsteak dinner a mail vote will be taken. Supper was served and dancing followed the meeting.

The number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, October 22, 1921, are reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 998 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3 lbs.; Bronx, 759 lbs.; Richmond, 40 lbs.; total, 1,800 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 973 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 18,467 lbs.

The contribution required of the New York county chapter of the American Red Cross as its share for the continuance of the good work the society is doing, and so it may be prepared in cases of emergency, is \$600,000. The New York Meat Council has consented to assist the cause, and George Kramer has been appointed chairman of the retail meat dealers' division. Mr. Kramer will appoint captains shortly, and members of the Master Butchers' Association are requested to enroll under the trade division.

Master Butchers' Meetings

President Albert Rosen's call for a large attendance at the second fall meeting of the Brooklyn branch on Thursday evening resulted in a big crowd. Past President Charles Grismer was called and spoke on the advantages of association membership and benefits such as the plate glass fund, the fire fund, etc.

Secretary Pendleton Dudley of the New York Meat Council was introduced and spoke on the work being done by the publicity, grievance and other committees of the council, and of the close relationship which should exist between producer, packer and retailer. He said the credit for the council idea must go to Eastern retail butchers. He called attention to the simple accounting system for retailers proposed by a Brooklyn butcher and said the council would have these charts ready shortly.

Replying to Mr. Dudley, Attorney Celler said the Meat Council could be of great benefit as a clearing house for packer and retailer. Vice-President O. E. Jahrsdoerfer spoke of the packer as the visible friend of the retailer and gave friendly advice to members as to how to increase business.

President Rosen spoke of increased shop expenses, such as rental, lighting, delivery costs and especially labor costs. These must be taken into consideration when figuring prices, or failure would follow.

A demonstration was given of the fireless cooker which New York retailers have been pushing with customers as an inducement to use cheaper meat cuts and a number of orders were placed at the meeting for these appliances. Altogether it was a profitable and enthusiastic session.

Washington Heights Meeting.

Secretary Philip Ermann, Washington Heights Branch, Master Butchers of America, reports that at the open meeting held Tuesday evening there were about four hundred master butchers present. The meeting was opened by President G. W. Beck, who turned the gavel over for the evening to Chairman Gelleto of the Welfare Committee. Brother Fred Hirsch, president of the Bronx branch, addressed the meeting, talking interestingly on the subject of fats and their increase in price. The next speaker was Louis A. Valente, judge of the city court. The judge expressed his admiration of the master butchers on account of the good work they are accomplishing, stating that at any time a member of the master butchers' organization is in trouble he would gladly assist them as far as in his power. Following Judge Valente was Judge P. A. Hanning, who suggested that the branches unite as one in order to make a strong organization, and in course of time when they asked for anything that was fair they could be reasonably sure of obtaining it. The judge stated that after Nov. 3 he would preside in the Washington Heights Magistrates Court.

The next speaker was Mr. Chattlinger of the board of the Washington Heights Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Chattlinger spoke about the work the board was doing in the neighborhood; of their endeavor to have suitable apartments built in the vicinity; the building of a high school in Washington Heights, and a station on the subway between 168th and 181st streets. Mr. Chattlinger stated there is an association of business men being formed in order that these things may be accomplished, and asked the Washington Heights branch to join.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Oct. 27, 1921, as follows:

Fresh Beef—		CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
STEERS:					
Choice	.....	\$18.00@19.00	\$18.00@21.00	\$18.00@21.00	\$18.00@21.00
Good	.....	16.00@17.50	14.50@16.00	14.50@17.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	.....	12.00@14.00	11.50@14.00	11.50@14.00	12.00@14.00
Common	.....	8.00@11.00	9.50@11.00	9.00@11.00	9.00@11.00
COWS:					
Good	.....	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00@.....
Medium	.....	9.00@10.00	9.00@9.50	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00
Common	.....	7.00@8.00	8.50@9.00	8.00@9.00	8.00@9.00
BULLS:					
Good	.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Medium	.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Common	.....	7.50@7.75	.....@.....	8.00@8.50@.....
Fresh Veal—					
Choice	.....	18.00@19.00	.....@.....	21.00@22.00@.....
Good	.....	15.00@17.00	.....@.....	19.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Medium	.....	11.00@14.00	.....@.....	17.00@18.00	15.00@17.00
Common	.....	8.50@10.00	10.00@11.00	12.00@15.00	12.00@14.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—					
LAMBS:					
Choice	.....	18.00@19.00	19.00@19.50	19.00@20.00	19.00@21.00
Good	.....	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00
Medium	.....	14.00@16.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@17.00
Common	.....	10.00@13.00	.....@.....	14.00@15.00	12.00@15.00
YEARLINGS:					
Good	.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	14.00@15.00@.....
Medium	.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	13.00@14.00@.....
Common	.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
MUTTON:					
Good	.....	9.00@10.00	9.00@11.00	10.00@11.00	12.00@13.00
Medium	.....	8.00@9.00	7.00@9.00	9.00@10.00	10.00@11.00
Common	.....	5.00@7.00	6.00@7.00	7.00@8.00	7.00@9.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—					
LOINS:					
8-10 lb. average	.....	22.00@24.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00	23.00@25.00
10-12 lb. average	.....	20.00@22.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00	22.00@24.00
12-14 lb. average	.....	19.00@20.00	23.00@25.00	23.00@24.00	21.00@23.00
14-16 lb. average	.....	17.00@19.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@21.00
16 lb. over	.....	15.00@17.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@19.00@.....
SHOULDERS:					
Plain	.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Skinless	.....	13.00@14.00	.....@.....	15.00@16.00	14.00@16.00
PICNICS:					
4-6 lb. average	.....	11.00@12.00	14.50@15.50	.....@.....	13.50@14.00
6-8 lb. average	.....	10.00@11.00	14.00@14.50	12.00@14.00	13.00@13.50
BUTTS:					
Boneless	.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Boston style	.....	15.00@16.00	.....@.....	19.00@20.00	16.00@18.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

For Sausage Makers

BELL'S

Patent Parchment Lined
**SAUSAGE
BAGS**

and SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write

THE WM. G. BELL CO.
BOSTON MASS.

Following Mr. Chattlinger was George Kramer of Ye Olde New York branch, who spoke on the Plate Glass Insurance Fund, which showed a dividend of 62 per cent last year. He also spoke on the subject of educating the public to the use of the cheaper cuts of meats. General Manager Fred Dietz of the New York Butchers' Calf Skin Association addressed the meeting, showing the percentages given by his association during the war.

He was followed by Moe Loeb of Ye Olde New York branch, who suggested that the Washington Heights and other branches combine with Ye Olde New York branch. Edward Schmeltzer of the Washington Heights branch spoke on the growth of this young branch and the expectation of a clubhouse of their own in the near future. A rising vote of the visiting officers and members was given to President G. W. Beck, who thanked the assemblage for their kind attention and the committee who undertook the responsibility of the open meeting for the good results shown and expressed the hope that those butchers who were not members would join in the near future.

Eastern District Meeting.

President Otto Habicht, Eastern District Branch, United Master Butchers of America, states that their last meeting was fairly well attended, with quite a few officers and members of the locals of the district present. As no agreement could be reached on the labor question, a special meeting was held last Thursday. President Habicht also states that some new members joined at the last meeting.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, Oct. 27, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.....	14,100
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.....	6,200
Swift & Co.....	11,100
G. H. Hammond Co.....	7,150
Morris & Co.....	8,900
Wilson & Co.....	6,600
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	6,800
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.....	24,500
Roberts & Oake.....	3,000
Miller & Hart.....	3,000
Independent Pkg. Co.....	3,750
Brennan Pkg. Co.....	4,200
Others	5,500

Total104,800

LIONEL M. LEVINE
CONSULTING ENGINEER

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1750 THE BEST THEN Standard of the World 1921 THE BEST TODAY

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Boker Cutlery & Hardware Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.



The Butchers' Special System

of modern mechanical refrigeration has been eminently successful among butchers everywhere. This **BAKER PLANT** would give you positively the best results—the most satisfactory refrigeration service, at the minimum cost.

With the Baker System you would have very dry temperatures; for the coils attract the natural humidity; and reduce the moisture in the air. You could regulate temperatures with minute precision.

SEND TODAY FOR PRICE ESTIMATE;

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MEAT COVERINGS

All Kinds of Stockinette
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Beef Calf Sheep Hogs

Samples and Prices on Request

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ADRIAN, MICH.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to choice.....	6.10@8.20
Cows, common to fair.....	1.25@3.00
Bulls, ordinary to choice.....	3.50@4.75
Heifers, mixed.....	3.00@7.00

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	@15.00
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	9.00@13.50
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@8.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs., prime.....	9.25@9.50
Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs.....	@5.25
Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@5.00
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@2.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@8.75
Hogs, medium.....	@9.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9.00
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@9.25
Rough.....	@6.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	19 @20
Choice, native, light.....	19 @21
Native, common to fair.....	15 @18

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 800@1,000 lbs.....	16 @17
Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	18 @19
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	19 @20
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....	15 @16
Western steers, 400@600 lbs.....	12 @14
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	10 @12
Good to choice heifers.....	17 @18
Common to fair heifers.....	12 @14
Choice cows.....	11 @12
Common to fair cows.....	9 @10
Fresh bologna bulls.....	9 @10

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@22	23 @25
No. 2 ribs.....	@14	20 @22
No. 3 ribs.....	@10	18 @20
No. 1 loins.....	@26	30 @32
No. 2 loins.....	@16	26 @28
No. 3 loins.....	@11	22 @24
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@22	22 @26
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@10	20 @23
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@18	17 @19
No. 1 rounds.....	@14	@14
No. 2 rounds.....	@9	@12
No. 3 rounds.....	@8	@12
No. 1 chucks.....	@11	12 @14
No. 2 chucks.....	@8	11 @12
No. 3 chucks.....	@5	9 @10
Bolognas.....	@	9 1/2 @10 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	@23
Western calves, fair to good.....	@25
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@16

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@13 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@14
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@14 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@14 1/2
Pigs.....	@14 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	20 @22
Lambs, poor to good.....	12 @19
Sheep, choice.....	11 @14
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @11
Sheep, culls.....	5 @10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	23 @24
Smoked hams, 12@14 avg.....	@22
Smoked picnics, light.....	15 @16
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	14 @15
Smoked shoulders.....	@16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	35 @36
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	21 @22
Dried beef sets.....	42 @43
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	16 @17

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	28 @29
Frozen pork loins.....	20 @22
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	48 @50
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	40 @45
Shoulders, city.....	@
Shoulders, Western.....	15 @16
Butts, regular, Western.....	19 @20
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@
Butts, boneless, Western.....	22 @24
Fresh hams, city.....	@
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	13 @14
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@17

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100@110.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00@90.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	70.00@85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100.00@110.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/4 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/4 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/4 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trm'd.....	@57c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@28c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@65c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@45c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@18c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@5c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@22 1/2c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c.	a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@9c.	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@2
Breast fat.....	@4
Edible suet.....	@5
Inedible suet.....	@4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@15

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.25
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.90
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.65
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@1.00
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@21
Hog bungs.....	@18
Hog bungs, export.....	@23
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@42
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@95
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@15
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.50
Beef, weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@6

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15 1/2	18 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9	12
Pepper, red.....	29	33
Allspice.....	5 1/2	8 1/2
Cinnamon.....	12	16
Coriander.....	8	11
Cloves.....	31	36
Ginger.....	9	12
Mace.....	36	41

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dble. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	5	4 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	6	5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9 1/2-12 1/2	12 1/2-14	14-18	18 lbs. up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	.24	2.30	2.75	3.15	3.75
Prime No. 2 veals.....	.22	2.10	2.50	2.90	3.50
Buttermilk No. 1.....	.21	2.00	2.50	2.75	....
Buttermilk No. 2.....	.19	1.80	2.25	2.50	....
Branded grubby.....	1.4	1.40	1.00	1.85	2.15
No. 3.....	—	Nominal	—	—	....

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	37 @38
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	34 @35
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	30 @32
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	24 @28
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	21 @23
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	20 @21
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	37 @38
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	34 @35
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	30 @32
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	24 @28
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	21 @23
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	20 @21
Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	36 @37
Western, dry picked, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	34 @35
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	30 @32
Western, dry picked, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	24 @28
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	20 @22
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.	
Western, dry picked, boxes.....	22 @23
Western, scalded, barrels.....	18 @19
Ducks—	
Long Island Spring, per lb.....	@31
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	8.00@8.50
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	7.50@8.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	6.50@7.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.50@6.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	4.50@5.00
Culls, per dozen.....	2.00@3.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express, colored.....	22 @30
Chickens, spring, colored, via express.....	20 @24
Old roosters.....	@
Turkeys, via freight.....	@
Ducks, via express.....	24 @27
Geese, via freight.....	@
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30
Guineas, per pair.....	@85

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@47 1/2
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	48 @48 1/2
Creamery firsts.....	42 1/2 @46 1/2
Creamery, seconds.....	34 @37 1/2
Creamery, lower grades.....	32 @33 1/2

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....	64 @65
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	60 @63
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	54 @58
Fresh gathered, seconds and poorer.....	46 @52
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	34 @36
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	37 @39

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	28.00@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	30.00@32.50
Dried blood, high grade.....	4.00@4.25
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@2.35
Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York.....	nom.20.00@25.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	4.00@4.25
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	4.00 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime.....	4.00@4.50
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c per unit available phos. acid).....	3.00 and 10c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25 per cent in bags.....	@2.65
Muriate of potash, 80-85%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@.75
Sulphate of potash, 90-95%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@1.00

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75
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